The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. AUGUST 23, 1888.

NO. 33

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

The liquor men are trying to brew a storm but have not yet raised the wind.

The record of pension bills approved by the president shows that he leaned toward the soldier, for while he has vetoed 199 bills he has approved 1,264 or only 260 less than were approved by Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur during their entire terms of service.

Coal, sugar, rice, salt, farm machinery, nails, hardware, drugs and oils, and all kinds of woolen and cotton goods, all of which the farmer must have, cost him from twenty to sixty per cent more on account of the war tariff. Is it any wonder that some of us farmers are getting restless under the burden of taxation?

The President has abandoned all expectation of being able to enjoy his usual early autumn outing. A number of unauthorized announcements of his plans have been made, most recent being that of a contemplated visit to the so called Grangers' picnic in the Cumberland Valley, at Williams Grove, next week. At this time the President has no intention of being there.—Philad. Times.

Chauncy B. Ripley, a graduate of the University of Lewisburg, Class 64, an eminent lawyer and scholar, of New York city, and who is likely to be offered the Presidency of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, writes the following letter to congressman Fitch of New York city, a recent convert to the Democratic ranks:

"I am a Republican to this extent: I never voted the democratic ticket till I voted for Grover Cleveland. I never voted any but a republican ticket with this exception. I shall never vote a republican ticket again if a good candidate is not put in nomination. This is getting to be a prevailing sentiment. I am proud of my company among mugwumps." Mr. Ridley indorses the fariff reform views embodied in the Mills bill.

The Chicago Times is printing a series of articles on the condition of the workingwomen of that city. In order that an "inside view" might be obtained of the life in factories and shops where girls are employed, a young woman reporter was sent out with instructions to act the part of a working girl, to seek work and to perform it. The revelations made as the result of these investigations are heart sickening. It is the same old story told so often, but none the less dark and pitiful for that—the story of cruel greed, of merciless tyranny, of misery and wretchedness, and sin and woe. One example is given where girls were employed in making cloaks at seventy five cents apiece that were afterwards sold for thirty five dollars—a profit of more than *four thousand per cent*. There is food for anarchy in this.

Certainly there should be a high protective tariff on cloaks in order to help raise wages.

Benson J. Lossing, the venerable historian, for many years a leading Republican, but who of late has cast his fortunes with the Prohibition party, has turned. In 1861 Mr. Lossing made the great speech of the day at the raising of the flag on Curist Church at the beginning of the war. He now declares the Republican party is a clog upon the wheel of American progress, and that the extreme point to which the protective system has been carried has brought riches and gigantic fortunes to the few and poverty to the many.

"During the past twenty five years of high protection," said the historian, "the small shopkeeper and the artisan have been driven out of the country. We are a nation of workers without an apprentice system, and a generation without a trade. We import the heads of our establishments from Europe and teach our boys to make a rivet or last a shoe, but never to make an entire article or piece of machinery. The man with a few hundred dollars can no longer enter into business. Protection has placed the industries and the shops of the land in the hands of the wealthy, and made the masses contributors but never beneficiaries."

"NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

"Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" was a patriotic sentiment uttered by Wm. Pitt an eminent American statesman.

Millions for monopoly and not one cent for the farmer or laborer is the policy of the American politician—Jim Blaine. The politician knows only party success; the statesman, noble principles and just government.

The Democratic party, believes in the same doctrine, uttered by Pitt and hurled with defiance in the face of foreign courts. "Not one cent for tribute" to gigantic monopolies, combines and trusts, formed under the protection of tyranical tariff laws fostered and perpetuated by the Republican party for over a quarter of a century. The true American spirit and pride is beginning to assert itself in the principles so clearly enunciated by the Democracy.

The memorable words of Lincoln, that it is a government, "of the people, by the people, for the people" are as forcible to day as when uttered and any obnoxious and unfair tariff or tax legislation which compels the people to pay "tribute," to monopolists, trusts and combines is a direct violation of the principles on which our government was founded. Any legislation for the benefit of one class at the expense of another is a gross violation of the Constitution upon which our institutions are based. Destroy it and the noblest and most sacred instrument in the hands of a free people is destroyed. Equal and just tariff legislation, that taxes luxuries and cheapens the necessaries of life, that will give more employment, increase our manufacturing industries, open new markets for our surplus products and enable the laboring man and farmer to reap greater benefits from their labor than heretofore is what the democracy demands. And instead of gathering millions of unnecessary taxes into the U. S. treasury—wrung from the hands of the working classes who are growing poorer and poorer while the rich are growing richer—see that sufficient tax only is raised to meet the demands of the Government, economically administered.

These are the cardinal principles of the Democratic party to day and will meet the approbation of every independent and free thinker. Can you endorse them?

ABUSIVE POLITICS.

A notable feature of the present Presidential campaign is the marked absence of abusive politics by any party. The characters of the different candidates have suffered little or no slander from their opponents and is a most desirable situation to all. Vilification, slander and abuse inflame mens minds, prejudice their views and distract their sober attention from the real issues of the campaign.

Dirty scandalous smut which reeks in filth is often spread before the gaze of the people through the colums of partisan organs for the purpose of vilifying a candidate's character and record before the people. All such methods and political plotting we believe are gradually disappearing while reason and integrity forge to the front to supply the place.

All hail the day when political fields and contests become purified and ennobled, when cool sober judgement supplants anger and passion, and the low grade politician makes way for the men of purer methods.

BLAINE IN POOR HEALTH.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 19.—There is now no doubt of the truth of the statement that Mr. Blaine is seriously afflicted with kidney disease. He is a sick man, as many of his neighbors and intimates are saying, and none of them expect him to do any amount of work in the campaign. Last Wednesday, at Portland, he was unable to continue his speech to a finish, and although he had been advertised for the evening, General Lucker was requested to put out a special car, which he did, and Mr. Blaine was taken to his home, sixty miles away.

SEE THAT YOU ARE REGISTERED.

Thursday September 6th is the last day for Registering and October the last day for paying your voting tax. The law requires that every voter must be registered at least sixty days before day of election. Every Democratic committeeman should see that all the voters in his district are properly registered. We want every democratic voter at the polls and this matter should not be neglected.

CARLISLE WILL MEET BLAINE.

An effort is being made to have Blaine and Carlisle make twelve speeches from same platform in twelve large cities of the country during the campaign. The discussion will be upon tariff reform and Carlisle is ready to meet Blaine.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Speaker Carlisle says he will meet Mr. Blaine in a joint debate on the tariff question if the national committee consider such a step necessary.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.

ENGLISH DREAD OF THE PASSAGE OF THE MILLS BILL.

The Daily Gazette published at the great manufacturing centre of Birmingham, England, says: "It is a ridiculous mistake to suppose that the English manufacturers are enthusiastic about the revision of the tariff proposed in the Mills bill or that they are pleased with any reduction of duty which has for its object the freer admission of those things which America requires to strengthen her manufacturing resources." It says that in the event of the adoption of Mills bill. We (the English) would not only have the American market to a larger extent than we have lost it already, but we should in a few years be elbowed out of the colonies, out of South America, South Africa, China, and to some degree out of India also. We cannot afford to pit our resources against those of Connecticut and Pennsylvania on equal terms, and much as we regret the gradual exclusion of our products from the states by the action of the tariff, we know well enough that if there had been no tariff the same result would have taken place by the action of competition in which American manufacturers were not hampered by high prices for "materials."

HOW IT WOULD AFFECT THE FARMER.

No industry is more oppressed or heavier taxed than the tillers of the soil. Tax after tax consumes the fruits of their labor and in most cases a scant living is left. The *Patriot* makes the following remarks upon this subject:

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago and endorsed by candidate Harrison declares that "imports must be checked" by a higher tariff. Now the surplus products of the farm which cannot be sold in this country and which must be sold in foreign countries are paid for by *imports from those countries*. They cannot be paid for in coin, because there is not enough coin in existence in those countries to pay for the American farmers' surplus products. Therefore they must be paid for by *imports* from those countries. That is by bills of exchange drawn upon the credit produced by the sale of the imported articles in this country. If imports were "checked" it follows that the farmers' surplus amounting to five hundred millions of dollars and more per annum would be a dead loss, that the American farmer would have to lessen his production by five hundred millions per annum, that many workmen now employed in agriculture would be forced into the trades and that iron and steel workers and machinists and blacksmiths and carpenters and bricklayers and weavers and miners and all workingmen outside of agricultural industries would have a sudden and terrible competition from the farm hands thrown out of employment. This is no idle prediction. It is an imminent peril.

One reason why monopolists want a very high tariff is that they know that it will *drive farm labor off the farm and into competiton with labor in the factories, furnaces and mines*. Thus they expect to force down the wages of labor. If they can "check imports" and prevent the farmer from exchanging his surplus products for imports from foreign countries, they can drive the farmers' sons and hired help off the farms and get their labor at their own price. Their purpose is so transparent that it cannot be disguised.

Our esteemed neighbor, the *Daily News*, criticises the article in last week's REPORTER upon free wool, and very properly asks us to explain, how wool can be imported free, manufactured into woolens, and exported again so as to undersell the foreign manufacturer, and thus stimulate our home manufactures.

Our answer is, the high tariff off, our manufacturers will get the foreign wool for much less money, that's one great item for our manufacturers. American workmen turn out more woolens for a given amount of wages, than the laborer in foreign factories, that's another item.

Then chemicals and all else needed in the manufacture of woolen fabrics are properly put on the free list by the Mills bill, and that puts on the cap-sheaf to the success of the American manufacturer in underselling the foreigner in America and abroad. We import several hundred millions of woolens annually, and under the Mills bill these can be manufactured here and that will be the stimulus to our home factories. Do you see it, neighbor? Now print the above, to show your readers how the REPORTER answered your fair question in a fair way.

Any other questions to ask on tariff reform?

Five people were killed, many injured and at least $500,000 worth of property destroyed by a cyclone which swept over Delaware.

FATHER AND SONS FOR CLEVELAND.

Charles Price and his two sons of Bellefonte have just come over for Cleveland and reform. He voted the greenback tic et a few years ago, but before was always a stiff republican and had declared his intention to vote the republican ticket this fall. His sons, who have just become of age, one voting the republican ticket last fall, will both vote the democratic ticket this year.

A suggestion has been made that Congress make an appropriation for a well ten or twenty thousand feet deep to be expended under the direction of the War Department. We have no means of knowing what mechanical difficulties may be in the way of boring so deep a well, or what the cost may be, but it is not impossible that important discoveries might result. We see no objection to the national government spending reasonable amounts of money to further the cause of scientific investigation in order to gain knowledge which may be for the advantage of the whole people, and which is not merely a commercial enterprise for the advantage of one locality. No individual could afford to undertake such an enterprise for profit, and if it were done by private persons or societies it would simply be an act of benevolence. This particular project is not of much importance compared with the 'policy of government appropriations which underlies it. Such appropriations should be made or expended only under the advice of competent scientific men, either a special commission or some scientific department of the government, and the property, if any, must belong to the nation. To appropriate public money to experiments which, if they should happen to produce something of commercial value, would be private property, would only add to the long list of such abuses.

Go ahead, we say, and bore the hole, and bore it right at Centre Hall, the REPORTER will furnish the right of way for it, even thro to China, and if the hole turns out to be of no scientific account, it will be a good thing to tumble in a few fellows who are of no use here but to stand in the way of all that is right and useful, and the hole thereby be closed up.

The southern storm worked general devastation throughout Louisiana and over $500,000 damage was done to coal craft alone,

From many sections come reports of the great storm on Tuesday and damage done by floods.

COBURN.

The railroad company have their masons at work putting in piers under the bridges, so they can run their big jack engines. They have too much freight to haul with their small engines.

On last Friday, while the freight train was doing some switching, Eugene Evert was caught between the bumpers while engaged in coupling cars and badly squeezed, but is getting along very well, and will be able to be moved home in a few days. It was a miracle that he was not killed.

Kreamer and Campbell are running the peach business for all there is in it. Have handled over two hundred baskets and have part of a car on Wednesday morning.

I noticed ye Editor had stopped off here the other morning between trains. Come again Fred, we are always glad to see you.

The railroad company are going to build an addition to our depot, in place of a new one as was first intended. Am sorry, for I think we are entitled to a good depot.

Mr. Wiebly, our track foreman, has bought a pony; next will be a buggy and harness, then we expect to see some fast driving, as the pony has a good record.

Everybody seems to be satisfied with the nomination of the ticket, and if we all put our shoulders to the wheel and take an interest in the election. I am certain we can roll up one of our old fashioned majorities. Hoop her up, boys, for all there is in it, and we'll get there. Suppose Capt. will be hunting up what few Republicans there are in our township, to have a delegate meeting here on Saturday. He is sure of carrying the county this fall. Had bet $5 on one of the legislators, but the stake money has been redeemed by both parties for fear that their votes would be challenged by the board. O. K.

POTTERS MILLS.

A party of six from Lewistown, whose names are withheld, passed through here last Sunday with something in their spring wagon, that gave the people here suspicion of it being beer kegs covered up. This is not the first time parties from Lewistown passed through here with their beer kegs exposed.

Samuel Smith and Miss Emma Harmon, of Lewistown, spent Sunday at J. R. Strong's.

J. R. Strong bought one of the finest shingle machines made, and expects to have it in operation this week. Everybody is invited to come and see it work.

J. R. Bible is all smiles. It is a girl.

Our town was stirred up to its full capacity by the appearance of a spotted fawn on the street, and was captured by John Wilkinson and is now on exhibition.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

THE POSITION OF THE PARTY AND ITS PRINCIPLES CLEARLY STATED,—FACTS FOR ALL.

At the County Convention at Bellefonte, Tuesday, 14th, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

The democracy of Centre county in convention assembled, resolves:

1st. That we heartily endorse the administration of President Grover Cleveland as being an honest, upright and faithful execution of the constitution and laws of the United States, and a steadfast adhearance to the promises made by the democracy in the National platform of 1888.

2nd. That we especially approve of the doctrines contained in the last annual message of the President to Congress, on the subject of the revision of the revenue laws, as being the principle most conducive to the general prosperity of the country, and especially tending to promote our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests.

3rd. That we heartily endorse the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention held in the city of St. Louis in June last, and the platform of principles enunciated by said convention, and we pledge our united support to the candidates then and there placed in nomination.

4th. That we hereby approve the proceeding of the Democratic State Convention held in Harrisburg in May last, and endorse the platform of principles announced, and the ticket nominated by said convention.

5th. That we congratulate the soldiers of the late war in now having a national administration which faithfully takes care of their every interest The total amount of pensions paid during three years of the administration of President Cleveland being $194,536,233,32. and being $12,000,000 in excess of the amount paid during any three years of any republican administration. The number of private pension bills approved by President Cleveland during less than three sessions of Congress being 12 to 4. While the number approved by the republican Presidents, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur in twenty-four years amounted to only 1524. That the number of pension claims allowed under the general laws in each of the three years of the present administration exceeded the number allowed in any year of a republican administration. While by the courageous and honest exercise of the veto power, the President has prevented the Roll of Honor, the pension list, from being contaminated and degraded by the addition thereto of the names of deserters, camp followers, bummers and other imposters.

6th. That the accumulation of a large surplus in the federal treasury not needed to pay the legitimate expenses of the government, pensions to deserving soldiers, or the interest on the public debt, and which cannot be used to redeem the principle of said debt, is a great wrong to the business and industrial interests of the country, it withdraws from the people many millions of money necessary to be used in the various revenues of business, threatens financial convulsions, and tends to promote extravagance and corruption in the expenditure of the public moneys.

7. That we reprobate the policy of the Republican party in the past in granting millions of acres of the public lands to railroads and other corporations, when such lands should have been reserved for actual settlers and we commend the administration of President Cleveland for recovering from said corporations the lands forfeited by noncompliance with the conditions of the grants.

8. That we denounce the importation and employment of cheap foreign labor to displace legitimate American labor, and demand that American laborers shall have the cost of living reduced by the removal of all unnecessary taxes from the necessaries of life.

9. That we favor such enactments by our State Legislature as may be necessary to carry into effect, in good faith, the provisions of Article 17, of our State Constitution.

10. That we hereby pledge our uncompromising support to such a revision of the tax laws of the State as will secure a just and equitable enrollment of all real estate and corporate and personal property according to its actual cash value, and the assessment of a uniform mill rate of tax upon all property to meet the requirements of State, county and local government, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, excepting only such as is exempted from all taxation.

11. That we commend the ticket this day nominated to the support of all Democrats, and hereby pledge the candidates for Assembly to carry out the principles of the resolutions so far as they relate to State legislation.

12. That we hereby instruct the Congressional Conferees, elected by the Convention, to use all possible means to secure such change in the manner of making Congressional nominations as will be just and equitable, and give to the same number of Democrats equal voice in the selection of the candidate without regard to the county of the district in which they may live.

13. That the Congressional Conferees this day elected are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Major J. L. Spangler for the office of Congressman for the 28th Penna District, with power to substitute Conferee or Conferees in case of a vacancy from any cause.

——Mr. Thomas' Williams Grove Patrons' picnic and exhibition comes off next week, and quite a large representation of Centre county folks will be there. In successfully running journalistic excursions and the Williams Grove affair, Mr. Thomas has been a success. This gentleman was up a few weeks ago to look at the new location for the Central Penna. picnic, which had been pointed out and urged by the REPORTER frequently within the last two years, and Mr. Thomas thinks there is no more favorable ground and location than this one near Centre Hall station, and after the close of the Williams Grove affair, he will aid the Central Penna. exhibition, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, all in his power.

BELFOND, August der 21, 1888.

LEAVER REPORTER:—Ich war witter ons McFarlane's hardtware shtore. See fer cauffa ferdoldt feel un greega alla dawk nie goots. De onner woch hen se en groser shtock cooperny kessel gricht, as farzich golla holda dunna, un sin orrick wolful. We ich noch yoong war, hen de lite ols shnitsing parties gumocht un ol de boova an de mate im nuchbershoft eigalotta for eppel shnitza for lotwarrick cocha. Do huts over als kspoos geva. De lite dart driva sutta cooma de cooperny kessel cauffa, so us see net lana breicha. ISA KIDLE.

Are you going to hear Breckenridge at Bellefonte next Tuesday evening?

THE GRANGERS' PICNIC AT WILLIAMS' GROVE. REDUCED RATES VIA P. R. R.

The great interstate picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, will be conducted this year on a larger scale than ever. Over two hundred thousand practical farmers, representing thirty States, are expected to be present, and many of the most noted agriculturists of the Union will address the meetings. The display of farming and domestic machinery and implements, agricultural and horticultural products, fine stock and poultry, will be superior to any similar exhibition ever held in this section of the country. The grounds are newly fitted up and provided with all necessary accommodations for the hosts of visitors. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday are distinguished as big days, and on Tuesday the grounds are to be favored with the presence of the President of the United States. The picnic will open on Monday, August 27th, and continue for six days. For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st sell excursion tickets at a *single fare for the round trip*, good to return until September 3d, from the principal stations in the following territory: On the Pennsylvania Railroad Division from stations between Bryn Mawr and Braddock, both inclusive; on the Northern Central Railway from stations between Lutherville and Troy, both inclusive; on the Philadelphia and Erie Division from stations between Sunbury and Lock Haven, both inclusive, and from all principal stations on Frederich Division. Special trains, of which later announcement will be given, will be run as occasion requires.

——The barn on the farm of Mrs. Mary Brunner, about 1½ miles south of Centreville, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Sunday evening and was burned to the ground with all its contents, including one horse, a heifer, the summer crops and all the farming implements. Samuel H. Brunner was the tenant on the farm and loses everything—having no insurance on either the building or its contents.—Middleburg *Post*.

NOTICE.—John H. Kline, Esq., of Bellefonte, is authorized to collect accounts for the REPORTER, and receipt for same. 13

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE WONDERFUL NEW FULCASTER WHEAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST, HARDIEST, EARLIEST AND MOST PROLIFIC WHEAT IN AMERICA.

CLAIMS.

I claim for this wheat the following points of superiority over any and all other wheats:

1st.—Extra hardness, grows with a short, broad, fleshy leaf, in the fall clinging closely to the ground and protecting its roots perfectly through the most severe weather, consequently standing the winter better than any other variety.

2nd.—Owing to its stooling qualities it does not require as much seed per acre as other wheats.

3rd.—The stiffness of straw that it stands up under all circumstances equal to any other wheat.

4th.—The insect, while we do not claim it to be entirely fly proof, it has made an average crop, while the old hardy varieties such as the Amber, Lancaster, Martin, Rocky Mountain, Fultz, Mediterranean, etc., have been reduced below a half crop the army worm has never attacked it, while fields by its side have been badly damaged. Why this is I cannot tell unless it is owing to its peculiar growth and earliness.

5th.—Early ripening, being from three to six days earlier than any other wheat. Either from this or some other cause it has up to this time entirely escaped rust, scab and blight, being disease proof, and we believe it will be for many years to come.

6th.—The variety of this wheat is of a deep red color unsurpassed for milling purposes, grows with small beard.

7th.—Wonderful profligacy. This is the most valuable claim, and I do unhesitatingly say, so far as has been tried, it has outyielded every variety with no exception unless possibly the Fultz, and of that variety it has the advantage of being so superior for milling as to command a much better price in the market. I have carefully examined into the character of this wheat and have been in correspondence with farmers who have tried it, and together with my own experience and of a few farmers who sowed small quantities of it in my own neighborhood, I feel assured in saying that it is better suited for our soil and climate than any other wheat now grown in our section. The wheat is no longer an experiment, it has been grown now for several years and without a single case of failure, ranging from 25 to 46 bushels per acre.

Price—$1.40 in lots of 2 to 6 bushels. In lots or less than 20 bushels $1.35. In larger lots $1.25. Ten cents additional when in new cotton bags. Address

W. E. SMITH, or
KIEFFER WOLFE, Agt.
aug9tf Millmont, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1856.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug25tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Brumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23tf Administrator, Centre Hall

CAMERON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor.
Free 'Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Orthodoxy Not Obsolete.

"Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls." Jer. 6: 16.

A GREAT London fog has come down upon some of the ministers and some of the churches in the shape of what is called "advanced thought" in Biblical interpretation. All of them, and without any exception, deny the full inspiration of the Bible. Genesis is an allegory, and there are many myths in the Bible, and they philosophize and guess and reason and evolute until they land in *a great continent of mud*, from which I fear, for all eternity they will not be able to extricate themselves.

The Bible is not only divinely inspired, but it is divinely protected in its present shape. You could as easily, without detection, take from the writings of Shakespeare, "Hamlet," and institute in place thereof Alexander Smith's drama, as at any time during the last fifteen hundred years a man could have made any important change in the Bible without immediate detection. If there had been an element of weakness, or of deception, or of disintegration, the Book would long ago have fallen to pieces. If there had been one loose brick or cracked casement in this castellated truth, surely the bombardment of eight centuries would have discovered and broken through that imperfection. The fact that

THE BIBLE STANDS INTACT.

notwithstanding all the furious assaults on all sides upon it, is proof to me that it is a miracle, and every miracle is of God. "But," says some one, "while we admit the Bible is of God, it has not been understood until our time." My answer is, that if the Bible be a letter from God, our Father, to man, His child, is it not strange that that letter should have been written in such a way that it should allow seventy generations to pass away and be buried before the letter could be understood? That would be a very bright father who should write a letter for the guidance and intelligence of his children, not understandable until a thousand years after they were buried and forgotten! While as the years roll on other beauties and excellencies will unfold from the Scriptures, that the Bible is such a dead failure that all the Christian scholars for eighteen hundred years were deceived in regard to vast reaches of its meaning, is a demand upon my credulity so great that if I found myself at all disposed to yield to it I should to-morrow morning apply at some insane asylum as unfit to go alone. Who make this precious group of

ADVANCED THINKERS

to whom God has made especial revelation in our time of that which He tried to make known thousands of years ago and failed to make intelligible? Are they so distinguished for unworldliness, piety, and scholarship that it is to be expected that they would have been chosen to fix up the defective work of Moses and Isaiah and Paul and Christ? Is it at all possible? I wonder on what mount in these modern exegetes were transfigured! I wonder what star pointed down to their birthplace! Was it the North star, or the evening star, or the Dipper? As they came through and descended to our world did Mars blush or Saturn lose one of its rings? When I find these modern wiseacres attempting to improve upon the work of the Almighty, and to interlard it with their wisdom, and to suggest prophetic and apostolic errata, I am filled with a disgust insufferable. Advanced thought, which proposes to tell the Lord what He ought to have said thousands of years ago, and would have said if He had been as wise as His nineteenth century critics! All this comes of living away back in the eternities instead of 1888. I have two wonders in regard to these men. The first one is, how the Lord got along without them before they were born. The second wonder is how the Lord will get along without them after they are dead.

"But," say some, "do you really think the Scriptures are

INSPIRED THROUGHOUT?"

Yes, either as history or as guidance. Gibbon and Josephus and Prescott record in their histories a great many things they did not approve of. When George Bancroft puts upon his brilliant historical page the account of an Indian massacre, does he approve of that massacre? There are scores of thing in the Bible which neither God nor inspired men sanctioned. Either as history or as guidance the entire Bible was inspired of God. "But," says some one, "don't you think that the copyists might have made mistakes in transferring the divine words from one manuscript to another? Yes, no doubt there were such mistakes; but they no more affect the meaning of the Scriptures than the misspelling of a word or the ungrammatical structure of a sentence in a last will and testament affect the validity or the meaning of that will. All the

MISTAKES MADE BY THE COPYISTS

in the Scriptures, do not amount to any more importance than the difference between your spelling in a document the word forty, fourty for forty. This book is the last will and testament of God to our lost world, and it bequeaths everything in the right way, although human hands may have damaged the grammar or made unjustifiable interpolation.

These men who pride themselves in our day on being advanced thinkers in Biblical interpretation, will all of them end in atheism, if they live long enough, and I declare here, to-day, they are doing more in the different denominations of Christians, and throughout the world, for damaging Christianity and hindering the cause of the world's betterment, than five thousand Robert Ingersolls could do. That man who stands inside a castle is far more dangerous, if he be an enemy, than five thousand enemies outside the castle. Robert G. Ingersoll assails the castle from the outside. These men who pretend to be advanced thinkers in all the denominations, are fighting the truth from the inside, and trying to shove back the bolts and swing open the gates.

Now, I am in favor of the greatest

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

and discussion. I would have as much liberty for heterodoxy as for orthodoxy. If I should change my theories of religion I should preach them out and out, but not in the building where I am accustomed to preach, for that was erected by people who believe in an entire Bible, and it would be dishonest for me to promulgate sentiments different from those for which that building was put up. When we enter any denomination as ministers of religion, we take a solemn vow that we will preach the sentiments of that denomination. If we change our theories, as we have a right to change them, then there is a world several thousand miles in circumference, and there are hundreds of halls and hundreds of academies of music where we can ventilate our sentiments.

I remember that in all our cities, in time of political agitation, there are the Republican headquarters and the Democratic headquarters. Suppose I should go into one of these headquarters, pretending to be in sympathy with their work, at the same time electioneering for the opposite party! I would soon find that the centrifugal force was greater than the centripetal. Now, if a man enters a denomination of Christians, taking a solemn oath, as we all do, that will promulgate the theories of that denomination, and then the man shall proclaim some other theory, he has broken his oath, and is an out-and-out perjurer. Nevertheless, I declare for largest liberty in religious discussion. I would no more have the attempt to rear a monument to Thomas Paine interfered with than I would have interfered with the lifting of the splendid monument to Washington. Largest liberty for the body, largest liberty for the mind, largest liberty for the soul!

Now, I want to show you, as a matter of advocacy for what I believe to be right, the splendors of orthodoxy. Many have supposed that its disciples are people with flat skulls, and no reading, and behind the age, and the victims of gullibility. I shall show you that the word orthodoxy stands for the greatest splendors outside of heaven.

BEHOLD THE SPLENDORS

of its achievements. All the missionaries of the Gospel the world round are the men who believe in an entire Bible. Call the roll of all the missionaries who are to-day enduring sacrifices in the ends of the earth for the cause of religion and the world's betterment, and they all believe in an entire Bible. Just as soon as a missionary begins to doubt whether there ever was a Garden of Eden, or whether there is any such thing as future punishment, he comes right home from Beyrout or Madras, and goes into the insurance business! All the missionary societies this day are officered by orthodox men, and are supported by orthodox churches.

Orthodoxy, begining with the Sandwich Islands, has captured vast regions of barbarism for civilization, while heterodoxy has to capture the first square inch. Blatant for many years in Great Britain and the United States, and strutting about with a peacockian braggadocio, it has yet to capture the first continent, the first State, the first township, the first ward, the first space of ground as big as you could cover with the small end of a sharp pin. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Protestant churches of America were built by people who believed in an entire Bible. The pulpit now may preach some other gospel, but it is *a heterodox gun on an orthodox carriage.*

THE FOUNDATION OF ALL THE CHURCHES

that are of very great use in this world to-day were laid by men who believed the Bible from lid to lid, and if I cannot take it in that way I will not take it at all; just as if I received a letter that pretended to come from a friend, and part of it was his and part somebody else's, and the other part somebody else's, and it was a sort of literary mongrelism, I would throw the garbled sheets into the waste basket. No church of very great influence to-day but was built by those who believed in an entire Bible. Neither will a church last long built on a part of the Bible. You have noticed, I suppose, that as soon as a man begins to give up the Bible he is apt to preach in some hall, and he has an audience while he lives, and when he dies the church dies. If I thought that my church in Brooklyn was built on a quarter of a Bible, or a half a Bible, or three-quarters of a Bible, or ninety-nine one-hundredths of a Bible, I would expect it to die when I die; but when I know it is

BUILT ON THE ENTIRE WORD

of God, I know it will last two hundred years after you and I sleep the last sleep. Oh, the splendors of an orthodoxy, which with ten thousand hands and ten thousand pulpits and ten thousand Christian churches, are trying to save the world! In Music Hall, Boston, for many years stood *Theodore Parker*, battling orthodoxy, giving it, as some supposed at that time, its death wound. He was the most fascinating man I ever heard, or ever expect to hear, and I came out from hearing him thinking, in my boyhood way, "Well, that's the death of the Church." On that same street, and not far from being opposite, stood Park Congregational Church, called by its enemies, *"Hell-fire Corner."* Theodore Parker died, and his church died with him; or, if it is in existence, it is so small you cannot see it with the naked eye. Park Congregational Church still stands on "Hell-fire Corner," thundering away the magnificent truths of this glorious orthodoxy just as though Theodore Parker had never lived. All that Boston or Brooklyn or New York or the world ever got that is worth having came through the wide aqueduct of orthodoxy from the throne of God.

Behold the *splendors of character* built up by orthodoxy! Who had the greatest intellect the world ever knew? Paul. In physical stature, insignificant; in mind, head, and shoulders, above all the giants of the age.

ORTHODOX FROM SCALP TO HEEL.

Who was the greatest poet the ages ever saw; acknowledged to be so both by infidels and Christians? John Milton—seeing more without eyes than anybody else ever saw with eyes. Orthodox from scalp to heel. Who was the greatest reformer the world has ever seen; so acknowledged by infidels as well as Christians? Martin Luther. Orthodox from scalp to heel.

Then look at the statitudes. Oh, man! believing in an entire Bible, where did you come from? Answer: I descended from a perfect parentage in Paradise, and Jehovah breathed into my nostrils the breath of life. I am a son of God!" Oh, man! believing in a half-and-half Bible, *believing the Bible in spots*, where did you come from? Answer: "It is all uncertain; in my ancestral line, away back, there was an orange-outang, and a tadpole, and a polywog, and it took millions of years to get me evoluted." Oh, man! believing in a Bible in spots,

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO,

when you quit this world? Answer: "Going into a great to be, so on into the great somewhere, and then I shall pass through on to the great anywhere, and I shall probably arrive in the nowhere." That is where I thought you would fetch up. Oh, man! believing in an entire Bible, and believing with all your heart, where are you going to when you leave this world? Answer: "I am going to my Father's house; I am going into the companionship of my loved ones who have gone before; I am going to leave all my sins, and I am going to be with God, and like God forever and forever." Oh, the glorious certitudes of orthodoxy!

Behold the splendors of orthodoxy in its announcement of two destinies—palace and penitentiary. Palace, with gates on all sides, through which all may enter and live on celestial luxuries world without end, and all for the knocking and the asking. A palace grander than if all the Alhambras, and the Versailles, and the Windsor Castles, and the Winter Gardens, and the imperial abodes of all the earth were heaved up into one architectural glory. At the other end of the universe, a penitentiary, where men who want their sins can have them. Would it be fair that you and I should have our choice of Christ and the palace, and other men be denied their choice of sin and eternal degradation?

PALACE AND PENITENTIARY!

The first of no use unless you have the last. Brooklyn and New York would be better places to live in, with Raymond Street Jail, and the Tombs, and Sing Sing, and all the small-pox hospitals emptied on them, than heaven would be if there were no hell. Palace and penitentiary! If I see a man with a full bowl of sin, and he thirsts for it, and his whole nature craves it, and he takes hold with both hands and presses that bowl to his lips, and then presses it hard between his teeth, and the draught begins to pour its sweetness down his throat, shall we snatch away the bowl, and jerk the man up to the gate of heaven, and push him in if he does not want to go, and sit down and sing psalms forever? No! God has made you and me so completely free that *we need not go to heaven unless we prefer it.* Not more free to soar than free to sink.

Nearly all the heterodox people I know believe all are coming out at the same destiny; without regard to faith or character we are all coming out at the shining gate. There they are, all in glory together. Thomas Paine and George Whitefield, Jezebel and Mary Lyon, Nero and Charles Wesley, Charles Guiteau and James A. Garfield, John Wilkes Booth and Abraham Lincoln—all in glory together! All the innocent men, women, and children who were massacred, side by side with their murderers! If we are all coming out at the same destiny, without regard to character, then it is true. I turn away from such a debauched heaven. Against that cauldron of piety and blasphemy, philanthropy and assassination, self-sacrifice and beastliness, I place the two destinies of the Bible forever, and forever, and forever apart.

Behold also the splendors of the Christian *orthodox death-beds.* Those who deny the Bible, or deny any part of it, never die well, They either go out in darkness or they go out in silence portentous. You may gather up all the biographies that have come forth since the art of printing was invented, and I challenge you to show me a triumphant death of a man who rejected the Scriptures, or rejected any part of them. Here I make

A GREAT WIDE AVENUE.

On the one I put the death-beds of those who believed in an entire Bible. On the other side of that avenue I put the death-beds of those who rejected part of the Bible, or rejected all of the Bible. Now, take my arm and let us pass through this dividing avenue. Look off upon the right side. Here are the death-beds on the right side of this avenue. "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" "Free grace!" "Glory, glory!" "I am sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb!" "The chariots are coming!" "I mount, I fly!" "Wings, wings!" "They are coming for me!" "Peace, be still!" Alfred Cookman's death-bed, Richard Cecil's death-bed, Commodore Foote's death-bed. Your father's death-bed, your mother's death-bed, your sister's death-bed, your child's death-bed. Ten thousand radiant death-beds of those who believed an entire Bible.

Now, take my arm and let us go through that avenue, and look off upon the other side. No smile of hope! No shout of triumph! No face supernaturally illumined! Those who reject any part of the Bible never die well. No beckoning for angels to come. No listening for the celestial escort. Without any exception they go out of the world because they are pushed out; while on the other hand the list of those who believed in an entire Bible, and have gone out of the world in triumph, is a list so long it seems interminable. Oh, is not that a splendid influence, this orthodoxy, which makes that which must otherwise be the most dreadful hour of life—the last hour—positively paradisaical?

Young men, old men, middle-aged men,

TAKE SIDES IN THIS CONTEST

between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Ask for the old paths, walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." But you follow this crusade against any part of the Bible—first of all you will give up Genesis, which is as true as Matthew; then you will give up all the historical parts of the Bible; then after a while you will give up the miracles; then you will find it convenient to give up the Ten Commandments; and then you will wake up in a fountainless, rockless, treeless desert swept of everlasting sirocco. If you are laughed at you can afford to be laughed at for standing by the Bible just as God has given it to you and miraculously preserved it.

Do not jump overboard from the staunch old *Great Eastern* of old-fashioned orthodoxy until there is something ready to take you up stronger than the fantastic yawl which has painted on the side *Advance Thought* and which leaks at the prow, and leaks at the stern, and has a steel pen for one oar, and a glib tongue for the other oar, and now tips over this way and then tips over that way, until you do not know whether the passengers will land in the breakers of despair, or on the sinking sand of infidelity.

I am in full sympathy with the advancements of our time, but this world will never advance a single inch beyond this old Bible. God was just as capable of dictating the truth to the prophets and apostles as He is capable of dictating the truth to these modern apostles and prophets. God has not learned anything in a thousand years. He knew just as much when

HE GAVE THE FIRST DICTATION

as he does now, giving the last dictation, if He is giving any dictation at all. So I will stick to the old paths. Naturally a sceptic, and preferring new things to old, I never so much as to-day felt the truth of the entire Bible, especially as I see into what spectacular imbecility men rush when they try to chop up the Scriptures with the meat-axe of their own preferences, now calling upon philosophy, now calling on the Church, now calling on God, now calling on the devil. I prefer the thick, warm robe of the old religion—as old as God—the robe which has kept so many warm amid the cold pilgrimage of this life, and amid the chills of death. The old robe rather than the thin, uncertain gauze offered us by these wiseacres who believe the Bible in spots.

On July 27th, 1814, at seventy-two years of age, expired Isabella Graham. She was the most useful woman of her day amid the poor and sick, at the head of the orphan asylums, and Magdalen asylums, and an angel of mercy in hospital and reformatory. Dr. Mason, one of the mightiest men of his day, said at her funeral that she was mentally and spiritually the most wonderfully endowed person he had ever met. She was an impersonation of the most orthodox orthodoxy. As a sublime peroration to my sermon, I give

AN EXTRACT FROM HER WILL

and testament, showing how one who believes in an entire Bible may make a glorious exit. "My children and my grandchildren I leave to my covenant God, the God who hath fed me all my life with the bread that perisheth, and the bread that never perisheth, who has been a Father to my fatherless children, and a husband to their widowed mother thus far. And now receiving my Redeemer's testimony, I set to my seal that God is true; and believing the record of John that God hath given to me eternal life. I also believe that He will perfect what concerns me, support and carry me safely through death, and present me to His Father, complete in His own righteousness, without spot or wrinkle. Into the hands of this redeeming God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost I commit my redeemed spirit.—ISABELLA GRAHAM."

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen and Amen!"

Why a Woman Married.

A cynic has said that one-half of the marriages are for money or for homes, one-quarter are arranged out of pique, one-eighth are love affairs purely and the remainder are agreed upon in order that one or the other of the parties may escape the persecutions of unwelcome suitors. The following story from Chicago is strangely contradictory of a portion of this theory at the start and confirmatory of its close: One of the members of the late Emperor Frederick's personal staff when he was only a Crown Prince was Baron von Overdon. He had a beautiful daughter, Countess Marie, whom he wanted to marry to an old nobleman who was immensely rich and quite as ugly. The Countess fell in love with a dashing young surgeon in the German army. She married the surgeon and her father disinherited her. One night in 1883 the surgeon was shot by an assassin in ambush. On his death-bed he told his wife that he was sure his murderer was the rich old suitor whom she had jilted, and he made her swear that she would never listen to his suit. The widow with her sister and brother-in-law came to America and took up their residence in Chicago. About a year ago a young German Prince stopped there on his way to San Francisco. In his retinue was an old German nobleman, accompanied by a young friend. They called upon the Countess and she recognized the old lover to whom her father wanted to marry her. He renewed his suit, but she drove him out of the house and the old lover went away vowing vengeance. He hired detectives who made her life miserable. A short time ago the Countess suddenly disappeared. Her friends believed that she had been abducted by the agents of the old lover. They put detectives on the case and they discovered that she had corresponded through the matrimonial agency of a friend with F. G. Maresch, a merchant at Whatcomb, W. T., and two weeks ago they had been married by Rev. Father Butler, of St. John's church, who knew the Countess well and who says she took this step to rid herself of the old Baron's spies.

To prevent wooden handles and faucets from checking put the articles in melting paraffine and heat them there to a temperature of 212° F. until bubbles of air shall cease to escape from the wood. The whole is then allowed to cool to about 120° F., when the wood is taken from the bath and cleansed of the adhering paraffine by rubbing with a piece of dry cloth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire.

LESSON TEXT.

(Num. 9: 15-23. Memory verses, 15-16.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1: 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Led by the Lord.*

Lesson Outline: { The Miraculous Cloud, vs. 15, 16. The Divine Leader, vs. 18-20, 23. The Obedient People, vs. 17, 21, 22.

GOLDEN TEXT: *O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me.*—Psa. 43: 3.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Num. 9: 15-23. Led by the Lord.
T.—Exod. 14: 10-31. Led out of Egypt.
W.—Exod. 40: 17-38. The cloud on the tabernacle.
T.—Num. 10: 29-36. Following the cloud.
F.—Psa. 80: 1-19. Renewed leading besought.
S.—Psa. 105: 23-45. Praise to the Leader.
S.—1 Cor. 10: 1-14. Israel our example.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE MIRACULOUS CLOUD.

I. Above the Tabernacle:

The cloud covered the tabernacle (15).
There I will meet with the children of Israel (Exod. 29: 43).
Then the cloud covered the tent of meeting (Exod. 40: 34).
I will appear in the cloud (Lev. 16: 2).
The cloud filled the house of the Lord (1 Kings 8: 10).

II. Cloud by Day:

So it was alway: the cloud covered it (16).
By day in a pillar of cloud (Exod. 13: 21).
There was the cloud and the darkness (Exod. 14: 20).
The cloud of the Lord....by day (Exod. 40: 38).
In the cloud by day (Deut. 1: 33).

III. Fire by Night:

So it was alway:....the appearance of fire by night (16).
By night in a pillar of fire (Exod. 13: 21).
Yet gave it light by night (Exod. 14: 20).
There was fire therein by night (Exod. 40: 38).
In fire by night (Deut. 1: 33).

1. "On the day the tabernacle was reared up the cloud covered the tabernacle." (1) The sanctuary completed by man; (2) The sanctuary occupied by God.
2. "At even....the appearance of fire, until morning." (1) Light as evening gathers; (2) Light till morning dawns.
3. "So it was alway." (1) A gracious manifestation; (2) A helpful manifestation; (3) A constant manifestation.

II. THE DIVINE LEADER.

I. Direction Issued:

At the commandment of the Lord ....Israel journeyed (18).
The Lord went before them,....to lead them (Exod. 13: 21).
Thou goest before them, in a pillar (Num. 14: 14).
Thou leddest thy people like a flock (Psa. 77: 20).
He spake unto them in the pillar of cloud (Psa. 99: 7).

II. Direction Diversified.

The cloud tarried....many days....
Sometimes....a few days (19, 20).
Sometimes....from evening until morning (Num. 9: 21).
By day or by night,....they journeyed (Num. 9: 21).
Two days, or a month, or a year (Num. 9: 22).
There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit (1 Cor. 12: 4).

III. Direction Perfected.

At the commandment....they encamped,....they journeyed (23).
The pillar....departed not from before the people (Exod. 13: 22).
In the sight of....Israel, throughout all their journeys (Exod. 40: 38).
The law of the Lord is perfect (Psa. 19: 7).
That the man of God may be complete, finished completely (2 Tim. 3: 17).

1. "At the commandment of the Lord....Israel journeyed." (1) The Commander; (2) The commandment; (3) The commanded; (4) The compliance.—(1) The Lord's commands; (2) The people's obedience.
2. "Sometimes the cloud was a few days upon the tabernacle." (1) The position of the cloud; (2) The continuance of the cloud; (3) The indications of the cloud.
3. "They kept the charge of the Lord." God's charge: (1) Needed; (2) Granted; (3) Kept.—(1) God charging men; (2) Men obeying God.

III. THE OBEDIENT PEOPLE.

I. Prompt Obedience:

Whenever the cloud was taken up, ...then....Israel journeyed (17).
When the cloud was taken up....Israel went onward (Exod. 40: 36).
The cloud was taken up....And....Israel set forward (Num. 10: 11, 12).
They straightway left the boat and their father, and followed him (Matt. 4: 22).
At thy word I will let down the nets (Luke 5: 5).

II. Complete Obedience:

By day and by night....they journeyed (21).
They journeyed not till the day that it was taken up (Exod. 40: 37).
They have wholly followed the Lord (Num. 32: 12).
I wholly followed the Lord my God (Josh. 14: 8).
Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God (1 Cor. 10: 31).

III. Continuous Obedience.

Whether it were two days, or a month, or a year (22).
Ye....have continued with me in my temptations (Luke 22: 28).
If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples (John 8: 31).
They continued stedfastly (Acts 2: 42).
Let us not be weary in well-doing (Gal. 6: 9).

1. "Whenever,....then." (1) God's will expressed; (2) Man's obedience evoked.—(1) God's chosen time; (2) Man's favoring opportunity.
2. "Where the cloud abode, there.... Israel encamped. (1) Acknowledging God's leadership; (2) Enjoying God's presence; (3) Receiving God's protection.
3. "Whether it were two days, or a month, or a year." (1) Ready to move; (2) Ready to tarry.—(1) Instantaneous obedience; (2) Continuous obedience.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE PILLAR OF CLOUD.

Its first appearance (Exod. 13: 21, 22).
Its various designations (Exod. 13: 22; 33: 9, 15; Num. 10: 34).
Displayed God's glory (Exod. 16: 10; 40: 35).
God was in the cloud (Exod. 34: 5; Num. 11: 25).
God spoke from the cloud (Exod. 24: 16; Psa. 99: 7).
Directed Israel (Exod. 40: 36, 37; Num. 9: 17-23).
Baffled Israel's foes (Exod 14: 20).
Led Israel to Canaan (Exod. 13: 22; 40: 38).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Immediately after the injunctions respecting the annual "set feasts" (Lev. 23) there is a repeated statement in regard to the lamps in the "tent of meeting," with a fuller explanation of the usage prescribed for the "shew-bread" (Lev. 24: 1-9). The stoning of a blasphemer is narrated at this point (Lev. 24: 10-21), strictly according with the general character of the book. Chapter 25 gives the remarkable provisions respecting the year of jubilee, while chapter 26 contains promises and threatenings in regard to the future of Israel in the promised land. The book closes with specific enactments concerning the redemption in money of persons and possessions dedicated to the Lord (Lev. 27).

The Book of Numbers opens with a census, so to speak, of the tribes of Israel, excepting that of Levi (Num. 1): this is followed by the arrangement for orderly encampment, by tribes and families, about the "tent of meeting" (Num. 2). Chapters 3 and 4 give details in regard to the families of the tribe of Levi, their respective duties, together with the narrative of the "redemption" of the excess of first-born male Israelites above the number of the Levites, who were consecrated to the service of the Lord in lieu of the first-born of the entire people.

Various regulations concerning defilement, restitution, and "the meal offering of jealousy" are contained in chapter 5; the very important "law of the Nazirite" covering chapter 6. The offerings made by the princes of the twelve tribes (Ephraim and Manasseh reckoned as two) on twelve successive days, "for the dedication of the altar," are recounted in chapter 7, one of the longest chapters in our Bible. Further commands in regard to the service of the Levites follow in chapter 8.

In Numbers 9: 1-8 the keeping of the second passover is reverted to, since some of the events already mentioned must have occurred after that festival. The reason for naming it at this point was probably to connect it with the question of uncleanness which had arisen. The law of the passover is made specific and paramount, in spite of uncleanness (vs 9-14). The lesson follows. Strictly speaking, it has neither time nor place, since it sums up the usage of thirty-nine years of tarrying and wandering in the wilderness.

Gorgeous Umbrellas.

The Chinese, who love to inscribe maxims and high-flown sentiments on every available surface, sometimes condemn even their umbrellas to display sentences from the dry wisdom of Confucius. The more graceful fancy of the Japanese, on the other hand, induces them to decorate their light sunshades with an endless variety of designs in gay color, illustrative of mythology or legendary lore. Unfortunately, however, from an artistic point of view, their passion for adopting foreign fashions is at work and there are now large number of shops in Tokio and other great cities which manufacture—silk umbrellas with steel frames, not to be distinguished from foreign work save by the curious name of the maker and the low price asked.

Happily the charming litte parasols, which find so great favor among ourselves, and which form so pretty a feature in every group of Japanese women, and are in the hands of even the smallest children, are apparently in no danger of being speedily superseded for any imported novelty.

Of the place of the umbrella in the popular estimation of the Chinese I can not adduce a more striking instance than the recognized testimonial to every popular official on leaving a large community over which he has ruled beneficently and without oppression. It is a large umbrella of red silk or satin, richly embroidered in gold. It is about four feet in diameter and is raised on a pole nine feet high and surmounted with a gilt knob. Its name, wang-ming-san, or, umbrella of myraid names, implies that it is an offering from at least ten thousand persons, who were all of one mind in giving it. Sometimes the principal names are painted amid clouds on the deep satin curtains. So this ponderous decoration is a most literal "legion of honor," and the proud recipient is thenceforth distinguished as the owner of a ten-thousand-man umbrella!

Dr. Guillotin, did not invent the neat decapitating machine that bears his name. An old print has just been given the town musenal of Halifax, England, which shows that the guillotine was used there 200-years ago. A criminal was guillotined at Naples in 1268, and the machine was used in Persia long before that date.

FARM NOTES.

ITEMS ON TOMATO CULTURE.—In experiments in training tomatoes, conducted last year at the farm of the Michigan Agricultural college, the method that gave greatest satisfaction consisted of a simple rack that was continuous throughout the row. About every six or eight feet a stout stake was driven on either side of the row and fifteen inches from the plant, the stakes when firmly driven standing something over a foot high. A strip of old boards was nailed near the tops of the posts along either side of the row. Then edgings were tacked across from one side to the other, four about each plant and a foot apart. The plant now found itself growing up between horizontal edgings, and as it began to lop the rack held it above the ground. Upon this simple rack the tomatoes needed no tying nor training, and they spread themselves freely to the sunlight. The circulation of the air under the racks was so free that there was no unusual danger from rot. This is decidedly the best rack tried. It was noticed also that the fruit ripened more uniformly here than on the plants which were tied to stakes.

On the same grounds some observations were made in tomato rot, which makes its first appearance as a slight, spotty discoloration about the apex of the tomato, gradually extending and becoming darker until the whole top of the fruit sinks in. This disease attacks the fruit at any time after it is a third or a quarter grown. Tomato rot is of fungus origin. Abundant use of stable manure appears to augment the disease.

THE PHLOX.—No flower excels the phlox in all the desirable qualities of a popular annual. Its ease of culture, length of blooming season and varied colors are all strong characteristics in phlox Drummondi. The phlox may usually be sown in the Northern States from the middle of May to the forepart of June, and this backward season still later. It does best in a warm, rich, sunny soil. When the plants are nearly an inch high transplant them to ten inches apart. The phlox will blossom until the hard frosts of October. Being hardy, the plants commonly self sow, and new plants may in the spring be looked for where the flowers grew the year before. For bouquets it is always desirable, and only lacks fragrance to make it the most popular of annuals.

ARSENICAL POISONS ON ELM TREES.—The first brood of larvæ of the elm leaf beetle appears in June. Timely applications of Paris green or London purple in water sprayed over and among the foliage of the trees will destroy this pest. But the spray will leave some poison on the grass. The poisoned trees need not be in a pasture lot nor around the dwelling house to be a source of danger. If there is the least possible chance of horses, cows, sheep or other animals grazing about them or of children playing there, the greatest caution should be observed in using arsenites.

HARVESTING OF GRAIN.—It is a matter of familiar observation with regard to the phenomena which determine the times of harvesting grain crops that the standing crop ceases to grow soon after the ears have fairly formed. It is evident enough that from this time forward the grain ripens at the expense of the leaves or stalks. Hence the common custom of farmers to cut grain before fully ripe and leave it to ripen in sheaves and stooks in order to avoid loss by shaking.

After the heads have fairly formed it is little matter whether the plants remain connected by their roots or not. In either event it can be seen that the stalks gradually dry up and change to straw from below upwards.

SHEEP are less liable to disease than hogs, and are subject to less risks than cattle. They multiply fast, and returns come from them quickly. The lamb dropped in March will bring a large price in August. If kept till the following May it will give a fleece of wool. The owner of a well managed flock of sheep will have wool to sell in the latter part of spring, lambs in midsummer, and mutton at other times of the year. In addition to these, he can keep his table supplied with fresh meat.

BEETLE.—Do not hesitate to Paris green the potato plants. Every beetle destroyed reduces the number next year. The war of extermination should not cease until the beetles are extinct. One difficulty is that if only a few beetles appear no thought is given the small damage that may be done, but the damage will be tenfold greater the following year. The aim should be to destroy them, no matter how few the number.

THE time to train young trees, whether for shade or fruit, is the first season, as pinching off a bud here and there will save labor in the future. If deferred, the saw and pruning knife must be resorted to. The first year of the life of a tree is the period when it should be given the most attention.

FARMERS, are you dissatisfied with your work? Is it because it is of a low grade, or that you are not successful in the field? Do not say yes and convict yourselves of being low grade laborers. Farming is hard work, but then it is a beautiful work. It tires, but it brings a good appetite and sound slumber, a clear conscience, and a place that ought to be a second Paradise.

FARMERS are beginning to find out that it is not paying them to husk, grind and mix feed for stock; that the corn that is fed on the farm should never be separated from the stalk on which it grew, but fed together, and save at least one fourth of the labor and the uncalled for expenses of husking and grinding.

THE importance of the dairying interest may be somewhat appreciated when it is remembered that $200,350,000 is invested in this branch of industry.

YOU SUFFER

from Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colds, Liver Trouble, Jaundice, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, etc.— **You need Suffer no longer.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS **will cure you. They have cured tens of thousands.** They possess these points of superiority: sugar coated; purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are **especially the favorites of women.** Ask for

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS.

HOUSEHOLD.

WALNUT CATSUP. — Procure the walnuts in the green state before the shells begin to harden. When you can run a pin through them without obstruction they are right. Take about half a peck of them and pound them in a mortar, and when done add one quart of vinegar and sprinkle over them a half pound of salt, and let them stand until they become quite black, stirring them three or four times a day. Now add to them one quart of strong beer, and boil the whole together for a quarter of an hour. Strain it and let it stand until the next day, then pour off clear from the sediment and add to it one head of garlic bruised, half an ounce of grated nutmeg, the same quantity of cloves and black pepper and two drams of mace. Boil all together for a half hour, and when cold bottle and cork up tightly.

THE FAMILY TABLE.—neat, well-covered dinner table is, in itself, a lesson to the children. We have noticed that a sensitive child invariably has better manners when dressed in his best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon bad boys by handsomely dressed ladies who are polite to them. To the inviting table, where there should always be something attractive, however simple the meal may be, most children will come prepared to behave properly. It is really worth while, and, when philosophically considered is a matter of great importance to lay aside as far as possible all thoughts of hard work done before or to be done after the meal, and to allow no vexatious questions to be discussed at this time. The habit of brooding over our work, and exhausting ourselves by going over it in our minds at the table, is one to be studiously avoided, and as children, as a rule, get all the blame that is going around the table, keep your mind on the pleasant side of life.

GREEN PEAS.—The most important part is to get the peas fresh from the vines. They lose their delicious flavor in a very short time after picking. Wash before shelling, not after. Shell the peas, then select the tenderest pods and put in just water enough to cover them, and after boiling them ten or fifteen minutes, skim out the pods and put in the peas. Boil them slowly twenty minutes, trim with a little rich cream and salt. They should be boiled in so little water that there will not be more than a half teacupful around them when they are cooked, and this should be seasoned and dished with the peas. Those who must depend upon the market for peas often find them very insipid and tasteless, notwithstanding their care in selecting and cooking. Sometimes a spoonful of sugar will add to the flavor. Boiling the pods adds much to the richness and sweetness of the peas.

HANDY FINGERS.—Now-a-days an ingenious woman can manufacture an endless array of useful and ornamental things at small cost. Wooden boxes, covered with bright colored figured silk and ornamented tassels and ribbon loops, make pretty receptacles in a bedchamber for boots and slippers and other minor accessories, while many, living in small hotses, resort to numerous clever ways of utilizing every inch of space. An ottoman, for instance, made high enough to serve for a seat, may have a high-hinged-top, disclosing a partitioned box, for hats and bonnets and a long box make likewise, with a lid may be fitted into a window space, and made to serve at once for a seat and a convenient place to store away wearing apparel.

COMPOTE OF FRUIT. — Place in a stew pan two pounds of sugar with a half pint of water, let it dissolve, and boil for ten minutes, taking off the scum as it rises; then throw in about twenty-four gooseberries, twenty-four strawberries, twenty-four raspberries and several bunches of red and white currants; when all are in allow the compote to get cold; cut one dozen small sponge cakes into slices, overlap them in a circular manner on the dish, then with a spoon place the fruit in the centre of the dish; add the syrup and a glass of noyeau over the sponge cakes.

PINEAPPLE PYRAMID —Make some good calves'-foot jelly, or get it from your grocer. Surround a pyramid-shaped mould with ice, keeping the pointed end upward; put in enough jelly to cover the bottom of the mould; when firm add a layer of diamond-shaped pieces of pineapple, then add more jelly and pineapple until the mold is full and all the fruit is used. Keep it as cold as possible until wanted, then dip the mould quickly into hot water and turn out the form on an ice-cold dish.

FLOWERS may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

RRR

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

*** Be sure to get "Radway's."

CUTS.—In case of a bad cut the first thing to be done is to notice the color of the blood that flows from the wound. If it be of a scarlet color and spurts out irregularly an artery has been cut. If there is little bleeding you can tend to it yourself by tying a large handkerchief about the wound, cover the parts with lint and adhesive plaster and tie firmly with a bandage. If the bleeding is severe tie on the handkerchief as tightly as possible and send for a physician at once.

FOR PERSPIRING FEET.—Bathe the feet in a weak solution of permanganate of potash, about forty grains of the salt to a pint of water; or sprinkle the feet with the following powder, made by mixing together seven ounces of carbonate of magnesia, two ounces of powdered calcined alum, seven ounces of powdered orris root and one-half drachm of powdered cloves.

SCARLET FEVER. — An eminent physician says he cures ninety-nine out of every one hundred cases of scarlet fever by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cold.

MINT SAUCE.—Wash and pick from the stalks very young mint, mince very finely, making about four tablespoonfuls when chopped; add to this two tablespoonfuls of pounded white sugar and a gill of vinegar, stir until the sugar is quite dissolved; serve in a sauce tureen.

MUCH that is often allowed to go to waste upon the farm could profitably be gathered up and made into good fertilizer and applied to the land to aid and increase the yield of the crops. Give, as far as possible, the kind to each crop best adapted to secure the best growth and yield.

A NEW YORK dairyman says he can get more milk from cows fed on beets, two bushels per diem to the cows, than from ensilage. The milk yield ran up to twenty quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets at a cost of four cents a bushel, one thousand bushels to the acre.

To fatten geese, an experienced practitioner says: Put up two or three in a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up a single bird, as geese are sociable, and will pine away if left alone.

"DENNIS, why don't you strike?"
"An' phat should I do that for?"
"The work's too hard for the pay you get. The idea of going up that ladder all day long."
"But I only go up half the day, sur."
"How can you make that appear?"
"Becase, sur, I spends the other half of it in comin' down."

THE Duke of Wellington, according to an English writer, would not move one of his soldiers toward the enemy if he saw a yellow dog cross his path. It was odd that the other fellow did not get onto this and have about a thousand yellow dogs scooting around.

CAPTAIN—What made you drop that pop fly? It was an awful error.
Stoughton, '91 — Captain, I got so rattled that I saw six balls.
Captain (crossly)—I should think you might have caught one of them, at least.

PRISONER (desirous of flattering the Court)—I think there is a fine expression in your Honor's face?"
Judge (urbanely)—So there is, and the fine is ten dollars and costs.

"CHARLEY, didn't you leave Miss Smith rather suddenly the other evening?"
"Well, yes. To tell the truth, she was beginning to get tender, and I got frightened."

CUSTOMER (getting his hair cut)—Didn't you nip off a piece of the ear then?
Barber (reassuringly) — Yes, sah, a small piece, but not 'nough to affect de hearin', sah.

"WHAT were the last words of Brigham Young?" asked the teacher.
"He never had any," replied the smart boy, "he was a married man."

CORNS.—A severe but sure cure for corns is said to be creosote. Wet the corn several nights in succession.

"MAMMA," said Albert, "do you believe in the faith cure?" "Yes, dear," said mamma, "and I practice it, too." "Mamma," continued the boy, feeling his damp hair uneasily, "if a boy goes a swimming and then lies about it, can you cure him of lying, by faith?" "No, dear," said mamma, sweetly, "that vice is cured by laying on of hands." And in ten minutes thereafter, Albert was the best cured boy on all Long Island, and mamma was putting on her slipper with the air of a woman who knows all about leather and its application to the human system.

FRIEND—I called to see, Courtly, if you could let me have the twenty dollars you borrowed a couple of months ago of me?

Courtly — Can't do it possibly this morning, dear boy.

"Well, I was passing and I thought I would stop, thinking I would catch you in."

"Yes, five minutes later and I would have been out. You are in luck; yes, you are positively lucky.

Why Don't

You take Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you have impure blood, have lost your appetite, have that tired feeling or are troubled by sick headache, dyspepsia or biliousness. It has accomplished wonders for thousands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to do you good.

"I have been troubled a great deal with headache, had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as anyone could, and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had the headache, my food has relished, and I have felt myself growing stronger every day." M. A. STEINMAN, 19 Grand Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"I HAVE moved three times this year, and you can't have any idea of how much money it cost me," said a Galveston gentleman to an acquaintance he made on the street car.

"That's not the way it is with me. The more I move the more money I make."

"How is that possible?"

"I own three or four furniture wagons, and I get three dollars a load for all the moving I do."

Which animals travel with the most and which with the least luggage?

The elephant with the most, because he never travels without his trunk. The fox and the cock the least, because they only have one brush and one comb between them.

BROWN—You don't look very happy Robinson.

Robinson—No; I left off my flannels this morning and caught cold.

"That's bad."

"Oh, I don't care anything about the cold; but my wife told me I was leaving them off too soon."

SMITH—That was a horrible crime committed at Chicago by that fireman.

Jones — You mean the one who smothered a woman?

"Yes, but it was to be expected that he would smother her. One of the papers says that she was an old flame of his."

"He might have put her out instead.

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.

Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, development and growth, is consumption. But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of druggists.

Any farmer who has weeds or grass growing in his field or among his crops has more land than he can cultivate.

In Love's Harness.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Grass must not be allowed to grow in the peach orchard. The cultivation of a peach orchard and a corn crop is very similar. Look well for the borer.

Suit Yourself,

but there is no other remedy for sick headache, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular, healthy action to the liver, stomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" prepared by Dr. Pierce. Of druggists.

There is nothing gained in keeping the growing pig too fat. A good thrifty condition will insure the best growth.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all in actual curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

TRAVELER (who has been waiting two long hours for the only paper at Lostman's Junction) — What's in the paper to-day, sir?

Busy Reader (who has been devouring it)—Three "outs," ten battered type, four "wrong fonts," no end of bad spacing and a turned s.

Traveler seems to be greatly edified.

BISHOP (dining with the family)—So you wouldn't like to be a bishop, Bobby, when you grow up?

Bobby—I'd like to well enough, but as everybody says I take after ma's side of the family, I don't s'pose I'll be fat enough for a bishop.

A WIT, driving in the country, one day, observed a notice beside the fence, "Beware of the dog!" There not being any sign of a dog, the wit wrote on the board, "Ware be the dog?"

Plump and Rosy Babies

"Had it not been for Lactated Food our little baby must have died. She has been using it for three months, and is a plump, healthy, rosy-cheeked baby."—*Mrs. Mollie Loppie, Kokomo, Ind.*

Sleep All Night, Happy All Day

"We tried other foods, but, finding none to agree with our little girl, we used your Lactated Food. She began at once to gain flesh, and improved in health. To-day she is as bright, lively, and hearty as any child can be, sleeping twelve hours at a stretch, and waking up laughing every morning."—*Wm. E. Travis, 127½ Sumach St., Toronto, Ont.*

Cutting Teeth Easily

"Lactated Food is an excellent food for teething children. My baby is using it, and is cutting her teeth this hot weather without any trouble."—*Mrs. Minna O. Brand, Jamba, Mo.*

Saved from Cholera Infantum

"Our baby had Cholera Infantum, and until we tried Lactated Food, we could find nothing to stay on its stomach. It retained your Food without any trouble, and soon recovered."—*Mrs. E. W. Logan, West Monterey, Pa.*

THE RESULT OF USING

LACTATED FOOD.

MOST NOURISHING AND ECONOMICAL OF FOODS. 150 Meals for an Infant for $1. Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

☞ A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WORTHLESS NEPHEW — Have you made your will, Uncle?

Old Uncle — I have made my will. Made it last week.

"Ahem! Have you—er—have you remembered me in it, Uncle?"

"Oh, yes, I've left you quite a little sum."

"Well, I am a thousand times obliged to you."

"Don't mention it. Knowing how readily you spend money, I have left you a thousand dollars, payable immediately after your death."

"After my death?"

"Yes, it's payable immediately after your death. I want you to have a slam-up funeral."

AN Austin tailor waited for six months for his money, and becoming weary, sent Gus De Smith a receipted bill. Gus took the bill, examined it carefully, and shaking his head from side to side, handed it back to the collector, saying;

"Tell your boss that I can't take that bill. To save my life I can't remember having paid it, and it would not be right for me to keep it. He must be mistaken about my having paid that bill."

They Never Fail.

No. 3 FULTON MARKET, N. Y. CITY, January 26, 1884.

I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last ten years. They are a wonderful medicine. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure rheumatism, and how easily; I was affected by rheumatism of the legs. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I was so bad I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully; I tried Balsams, Sarsaparillas and all kinds of tinctures, but they did me no good and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally commenced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve. I continued taking them for forty days and I got entirely well. Now, whenever sick, I take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They never fail.

J. N. HARRIS.

A clover sod, enriched with well-composted manure, is a good beginning for a crop of Swedish turnips. Ashes may also be applied with advantage.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Hogs will thrive on clover, but it should not be made an exclusive diet.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Do not forget to breed only from the best.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Bismarck is said to be a good rifle shot.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Milk and bran make an excellent feed for pigs. Plenty of milk is always an important item in the growth of pigs.

The remedy for baldness recently discovered by H. A. Fechter, of New Haven, Conn., seems to be almost infallible. It is performing some wonderful cures, and physicians are watching its effects with much interest. A circular giving the history of its discoverer can be obtained free, by writing to the discover.

Late potatoes can be put in on the ground formerly occupied by peas. The late crop keeps best during winter. The chief difficulty now is to get good seed.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

Crab grass will make its appearance. It loves the warm days. It is easily destroyed when just appearing, but causes labor if allowed to secure a stand.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

ARE THE OLDEST FAMILY STANDARD.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using with each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Lungs, Liver and Stomach SENT FREE. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 3 BOXES FOR 65 CTS. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Cold in Head

ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Flexible

Here's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

for Shot Guns, RIFLES and Pistols. Cheapest and best. IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

Send for free Illustrated Catalogue. Ideal M'f'g Co. Box 1066 V, New Haven, Conn.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Prices, large Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & Printing Co., 528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult

Dr. LOBB

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Send stamp for book.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila.

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

32 589

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give instantaneous relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where others fail. Don't avoid persistent use of cheap nostrums. Price 50c., $1.00 at Druggists or by mail. Dr. E. SCHUTZE, Jr.

To introduce, will send a pair of splendid (size 20 inch) 8-Colored IDEAL CRAYON-LITHO. PORTRAITS Cleveland-Thurman or Harrison-Morton with 1m. Oak Frame better for 50c. Geo. F. Hoover, Cleveland, O. Send 5c. for List of Campaign requisites. Agents Wanted.

GOLD is worth $20. per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption.

COLLEGE N. E. Ohio Normal, Canfield, O. All expenses $100 per year. REV. E. B. WEBSTER, Pres't.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box. 72 pills, 1 Pills.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous erms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 23, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has in contemplation the building of a line through the southern central portion of the state, which will be gradually extended until it connects with the Southwest Pennsylvania, and will parallel the contemplated South Pennsylvania railroad. Col. Peter Ahl, one of the projectors of the South Pennsylvania, and who, with his brother, Samuel Ahl, lost very heavily in the venture, states that a number of wealthy Cumberland and Perry county citizens, despairing of the construction of the South Pennsylvania, have, during the spring and summer been negotiating with the Pennsylvania railroad officials to induce them to build a road. As a result the capitalists subscribed $15,000 for preliminary expenses, and a careful survey has been made, and reliable estimates secured as to the cost of constructing the line. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, several directors and a corps of engineers are this week to go over the proposed line and make a personal examination. The projectors are certain the road will be built by the Pennsylvania company, and that the South Pennsylvania project is dead.

Trap Shooters to Organize a League.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Maj. J. M. Taylor, an expert shot of the east, is here to boom and get into practice shape a national league of trap shooters. He says it is to be similar in make up to the National Baseball league.

A Paper Mill Burned.

READING, Pa., Aug. 18.—The large paper mill of C. L. Van Reed, in Lower Heidelburg township, this county, was burned last night. Loss about $50,000; partially insured.

Another Grade Crossing Fatality.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Miss Matilda P. Ellison, the bookkeeper at Kirkbrides hospital, this city, while crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad near Shawmont station, was struck by the locomotive of an approaching train and instantly killed.

A Swindler of the First Water.

LANCASTER, Aug. 18.—An ingenious scheme to defraud is reported from several sections of this county, where citizens have received the following circular:

"Dear Sir: Over $2,000,000 of the great estate of the Hon. W. Vanderbilt were left recently to be given to the poor, regardless of race or color, in proportionment of $50 each. Send the agent $3.50 within ten days and five days thereafter you will receive $50. This is to help the poor of the state of Pennsylvania as far as it will go. The $3.50 you send the agent helps to pay the executive board only. You will do well to send in your order at once, for we wish to close the estate as soon as possible. Be careful to send your full address to J. L. Church, agent, Long Island City."

The circular is printed with the exception of the amounts and the name. New York is crossed out and Pennsylvania inserted in its place, indicating that the game is no longer profitable in New York state, and it is necessary, therefore, to turn to another state. So far as known, nobody has been caught in this community.

Walked Into a Death Trap.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 18.—Lawrence Duffy, aged 50 years, night watchman at the East Bear colliery, near Gilberton, was found dead yesterday in one of the numerous mine breaches on the north side of the Mahanoy valley opposite that place. He is the fourteenth victim of these death traps and at least eight Hungarians and Italians have been missed from that vicinity, whose bodies are supposed to be in some of them. This breach is near the road and Duffy in the darkness of the night probably walked into it.

Daniel Culter sustained fatal injuries by walking into one of these holes during a blustering snow storm last winter. A suit for $10,000 damages brought by his heirs against the borough of Gilberton is now pending in court.

A Knife Duel at a Party.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Frank Waltz, aged 19, and August Blettner, aged 21, became involved in a quarrel while on the floor dancing at a birthday party, at the residence of Mrs. Stinger, on Plumb street. Simultaneously Waltz and Blettner drew knives and sprang at each other. In an instant the fight was ended and Blettner was prostrated with a terrible gash in his left breast. Waltz was badly cut on the wrist. Blettner's injuries are fatal. Waltz is under arrest.

Thinks He Is Another Man.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 20.—Edward Martin, son of Dr. J. C. Martin, of Strasburg, has just been brought home after wandering for months. He doesn't know his name, his family or his friends. He was a banker in Florida, and on Jan. 22 he disappeared. He remembers nothing until on Jan. 27 he found himself on board a ship bound for Key West. He had registered as J. P. Williams, and still thinks he is Williams. After much searching his family discovered his whereabouts and brought him home. He seems physically well, but doesn't know his family.

Democratic Leaders at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Senator Vance of North Carolina, and Congressmen Benton McMillan of Tennessee, Tarsney of Michigan and Marsh of Pennsylvania, arrived from Washington at 9 o'clock this morning to take part in the annual reunion of the General Association of the County Democracy, at Exposition park this evening. Senator Blackburn and Representatives Scott of Pennsylvania, Cox of New York and Townshend of Illinois are expected later.

Many Charitable Bequests in a Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The will of John Humphrey McIlvaine, admitted to probate, contains bequests amounting to $16,000, divided among fourteen charitable institutions. A clause in the will reads as follows: "I will and direct that all the residue of my estate shall be divided and paid to and among all the foregoing legatees, including the charitable institutions and associations, in proportion to the sums bequeathed to them respectively." The estate is valued at about $250,000.

A Target Marker Killed.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.—Charley Lacy, a private in company C, Fourteenth regiment, while acting as target marker at rifle practice at the state camp at Conneaut lake yesterday, was accidentally shot and killed. He was in the 200 yard pit and raised to look out, when one of his company fired, the bullet striking Lacy in the mouth.

Terrible Revelations.

T. V. Powderly Before the Immigration Committee.

TESTIMONY OF GREAT INTEREST.

How American Labor Suffers by the Contract System—Immigrants Checked Like Baggage—A Syndicate Which Sells Girls for Immoral Purposes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The congressional investigation committee closes its sessions in New York for the present to-day. The testimony elicited at the last session was of the greatest interest and importance to American laborers.

Collector Magone was the first witness examined.

He stated that it was his busines to see that the contract labor law was enforced when violations of it were brought to his attention by the emigration commissioners, but not otherwise. He read the law on that point, and showed Chairman Ford why he considered he had no jurisdiction until he was notified by the emigration commissioners.

Terence V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor since 1879, was the next witness. He said he thought there were about 600,000 members of the order. With an executive committee of six, it is his duty to exercise a general supervision of the various branches of the Knights.

"What persons are admitted to your order?"

"We admit all manual laborers. I had better tell you whom we exclude—that would give you a better idea. We exclude all rumsellers, bankers, lawyers and professional politicians."

Congressman Spinola — Mr. Powderly, what do you mean by professional politicians?"

"I mean those who hang around and do nothing but talk politics. I don't mean all office holders, as there are many of these who are good men and do good work."

"You mean, then, what are known as political strikers?"

"Yes, I guess that is what they are."

Chairman Ford—What do you think is the effect of the present system of contract immigration?"

"I think it is very bad. Thousands are brought to this country under the impression that they can get splendid wages without trouble."

"Do you know of any particular case when this kind of immigration produced injury to American workmen?"

"In 1882 I visited the Eckert mine at Frostberg, Md. I there found a room 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, in which were bunks around the walls in rows of five, one over the other. I was informed that the room was occupied by 105 men. I saw some of them, and found that nearly all were Hungarians, who had been brought over because American miners opposed a reduction of wages. These men were working for half the money paid the others."

Witness then stated that these people were filthy in their habits, and lived mostly on salt pork and water.

Mr. Powderly then told the committee a statement made to him by a Hungarian woman two years ago in Cleveland, in which she admitted that she kept house for eight Hungarians and acted in a matrimonial capacity to all of them. When asked why she lived such a life she replied that if she married one of the men she would starve. Mr. Powderly said he was satisfied that there were hundreds of such cases in this country among those Hungarian immigrants.

"The greater part of the immigrants now coming here are of an undesirable character. When a man working along a railroad has to have a brass check with a number on it fastened to his waistband so that he could be identified, it looks very much as though the labor market was being supplied with undesirable material."

"How many men are there in the United States out of work now?"

"I think that there are over a million unemployed persons."

Congressman Oates—Who are the objectionable classes?

"Mostly Hungarians and Italians. All who come here under contracts are objectionable, no matter how skillful or intelligent they are."

Witness stated that the reason why congress was asked to pass a contract labor law was on account of the importation of Chinese to the Harmony bills, Beaver Falls, Pa. The men employed there were getting $3.50 and $4 a day, while the Chinese were paid $18 a month, with an extra hour's work added.

Mr. Powderly stated that he did not believe that a fine was sufficient punishment. Those who import workmen under contract should be imprisoned. The payment of a fine when detected does not seem to deter them. If a manufacturer clears $5,000 by imported labor he does not mind paying $1,000 in fines.

"Most of the cases already examined by this committee were already known to the Knights of Labor. In the case of the girls imported for the Barbour flax mills at Paterson, you have not got at all the truth in the matter."

"What do you think of trusts?"

"I think they are very detrimental to the welfare of the country. They are the stand and deliver gentry of the nineteenth century. They smother or crush out all small operators. The strong arm of the government should reach out and crush these trusts."

Mr. Powderly stated that he was of the opinion that the labor of children was an important factor in reducing wages of workmen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Women's National Industrial League, has written Chairman Ford, of the house committee, now in New York investigating the immigration question, that syndicates exist in New York and Boston for the purpose of supplying fresh, young and pretty girls from immigrants arriving in this country for houses of ill fame. Agents of the syndicate, she says, frequently go abroad and assist in the nefarious business. Immigrants arriving in New York city furnish, she says, 20,000 victims annually.

The American Party's Candidate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Gen. James Langdon Curtis, who has been nominated for president by the American party, is a retired dry goods merchant and real estate owner of this city. He was born in Hartford in 1812, but has lived in New York since he was 16 years of age. Although a general in the army, he never saw active service, but was engaged in drafting troops. He has been a candidate for congress and was the nominee for governor of Connecticut in 1884 on the Butler ticket. He is president of the Franklinite Steel and Zinc company, of New Jersey, and is interested in other steel and zinc projects. He has an office at 62 William street.

SETH GREEN IS DEAD.

The Noted Pisciculturist's Valuable Work Is Ended.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, died at his residence in this city. Mr. Green was born in Rochester March 19, 1817. His entire life was devoted to the artificial propagation of fish, and since 1864 he had followed that pursuit at his famous fish hatcheries at Caledonia. At the time of his death Mr. Green held the position of state superintendent of fisheries. During his experiments he hatched artificially the spawn of about twenty kinds of fish, and also hybridized striped bass with shad, shad with herring, brook trout with salmon trout, brook trout with California salmon, salmon trout with white fish and European trout with American brook trout. He was decorated with several medals in this country and Europe. He was the inventor of many important fish hatching appliances, as well as an extensive writer on the subject. Mr. Green had been married since 1838, and leaves four children.

SETH GREEN.

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

It Came Back to a Faithful Friend Ten Hundred Fold When Most Needed.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 21.—Four years ago Conrad Shenfield was a drunken, penniless outcast in this city, having squandered a large fortune acquired in business. His friends and relatives had to disown him. Shenfield went to Murphy's temperance meeting and took the blue ribbon. He wanted to go west and make another fortune, and an old friend, Col. Charles Lynch, loaned him $200, and the old man went to New Mexico. Last Tuesday he died in Kansas City. Yesterday a certified transcript of his will was registered in this court, leaving members of his family and relations nominal bequests of a few dollars each, and $150,000 worth of real and personal property to Col. Lynch, besides valuable mining property at Albuquerque. Lynch had been in bad luck, and Shenfield's bounty was a Godsend.

Governor Hill Exonerated.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—James Wall, president of Albany Typograpical union No. 4, has issued a letter defending Governor Hill against charges printed in The New York Times that he had given the printing of his public papers to a non-union concern. The letter explains that the governor and the union printers had fully canvassed the matter in unison and had a lengthy opinion from the attorney general that the governor was bound by the law to give his public papers to the contract printers of department work, which was the non-union concern in question, and that by request of the union he had prevented the concern from putting its imprint upon the papers.

Destruction by Fire and Water.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Forest fires are raging fiercely along the Italian frontier, and already a section of country 300 kilometers long has been devastated. The town of Trentino, on the border, and a number of villages have been destroyed. Heavy thunder storms have prevailed in several parts of the country. At Karnenberg houses were leveled to the ground by the force of the wind, and several other villages were completely ruined. In other parts of Austria 100 houses are reported to have been wrecked, and many of their inhabitants injured.

Disastrous Gale at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—A fifty mile gale that has prevailed since 6 p. m. Saturday has unroofed many buildings along the river front, blown down fences, uprooted trees and caused the loss of fifty boats of the Pittsburg and southern coal fleet, valued at $3,000 each. Trains are delayed by washouts. Rice and sugar cane crops are greatly damaged. Telegraph wires are down in all directions. The city has been in darkness owing to prostration of electric light wires. No communication by wire with outside points has been had since 8 p. m. Sunday.

But One of a Family Left and She Insane.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—John Creagan, aged 25, of 238 West Thirty-seventh street shot himself dead while excited with grief over the death of his father, mother and brother, all within a few months. John had just returned from the funeral of his brother. The efforts of his sister, his only surviving relative, to comfort him were unavailing, and going into an adjoining room he shot himself. Miss Creagan, a girl of 18 years, has been made temporarily insane by this additional bereavement.

Tobacco Goes Up in Smoke.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—Fire at Durham destroyed twelve buildings, among them W. Osborne's and Robert Jones' tobacco houses. In the Osborne and Jones houses were 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, all of which was destroyed. A high wind prevailed, and the town has no fire department. The result was that buildings were rapidly destroyed. It is believed that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The loss is said to approximate $40,000, with about one-third as much insurance.

Arrest of a Female Robber.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 21.—Helen Young was arrested here while riding through the town on horseback at full speed and lodged in jail. The horse was stolen property, being one of three animals recently taken from the vicinity of Nashville. The woman is alleged to be one of the gang of robbers that have been operating in that neighborhood. She was taken to Nashville.

Boulanger's Tripie Election.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Gen. Boulanger had a greater success in the elections than appeared in the first announcement. Besides being elected a deputy in the department of the Somme, he was successful in Lower Cherente and the Nord. The former he carried by a majority of over 15,000, and the latter by 3,585.

Terrible Loss of Life by Volcano.

YOKOHAMA, July 23.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. there was a terrific volcanic eruption on Mount Bandai, in the province of Inawashiro, one of the northern and hilly provinces. Over 500 people were buried alive and over 1,000 wounded.

Thirteen Crocodiles Escape.

HAMBURG, Aug. 21.—Thirteen crocodiles, just brought from Africa to this port, escaped from the hold of the steamer and made their way into the river. The news of their escape created great consternation among the inhabitants along the river side.

Terrific Hurricane.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 21.—A terrific hurricane struck this place. Houses were unroofed, telegraph wires blown down and store fronts badly damaged. The storm was accompanied by a deluge of hail.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles !

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

HARPER & KREAMER,
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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment

for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

CASTORIA

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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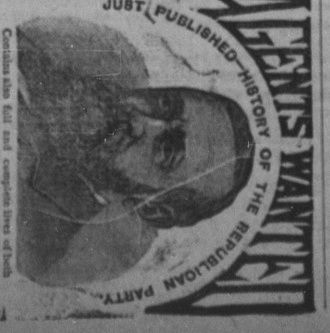

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SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Mention this paper.) Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

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	S W	V J Bower
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Rosn,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
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do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp,	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. ly

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Friday, Sept. 14, the following articles: Buggy bodies, spring wagon boxes, hearse body and gearing, spokes, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, linn boards, spring wagon gearing, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axlebeds, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

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For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age. Address R. G. CHASE & CO., Dec8 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to WILLIAM GOODHART, 26jul6t Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 4th Monday of Aug. A. D. 1888, for a charter of a corporation, to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross," in Georges Valley, Centre county, Penna. The object of which shall be to advance the Glory of God and secure the Spiritual good of the members and promote the moral and religious welfare of the community in the preaching of the Gospel and the faithful observance and administrations of the Sacrament and Ordinances of Jesus Christ, according to the government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America.

STITZER & MAGEE, Att'ys for Petitioners.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, '88.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. being the 27th day of Aug. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc,

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

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-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P-

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

Death on the Ocean.

A Steamship Run Down with Terrible Results.

AN AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

Over a Hundred People Drowned in a Short Time—Thirty Left to Tell the Tale—The Geiser Sinks After A Collision with the Thingvalla Off Nova Scotia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—An ocean steamer with 136 men, women and children on board was speeding on its way from this city to Europe at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning in a murky, foggy atmosphere off the coast of Nova Scotia. The passengers were all asleep, most of the officers were in their berths, all was well on board and none thought of impending danger. Another steamer, a sister ship, on its way to this city, suddenly shows up an immense, dark mass; the two crash together; one vessel is cut in half; the other draws back trembling, with her hull partly crushed in; for five minutes the sea is covered with wreck and struggling people; then there is but one ship afloat and 105 corpses have sunk forever beneath the ocean. Some people still swim about—thirty-one in all—and they are picked up by the remaining but almost helpless vessel. She flies her signals of distress; another ocean voyager sees them, takes all the rescued passengers off the injured vessel, which then starts feebly for Halifax, while the third steamer comes on to New York, and yesterday was safely tied to her wharf at Hoboken. It is a terrible story of the fortunes of those who go down to the sea in ships.

It was the steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg Packet line, which brought the sad news to the city. The ill-fated steamship was the Geiser, of the Thingvalla line, and the vessel which ran her down was the steamer Thingvalla, of the same line. So terrible was the shock and so effective its deadly work that the victims were launched into eternity before they had sufficiently shaken off their sleep.

The fortunate ones were saved by mere chance, for there was no time for intelligent action. Even when they arrived in Hoboken yesterday they had not entirely recovered from the dazing effect of the ordeal through which they had passed. They, too, had been asleep, and not one on board could tell a plain story of how the accident occurred.

The collision took place shortly after 4 o'clock Tuesday morning at a point thirty miles south of Sable Island and about 200 miles out from Halifax. The Thingvalla was on her way from Copenhagen to New York, and had on board 485 passengers and a full crew. The Geiser left Hoboken last Saturday for Copenhagen with eighty-six passengers and a crew of fifty. The saved include only fourteen of the former and seventeen of the latter, the first officer, who was in charge of the vessel at the time, being among the lost.

From the stories of the survivors it is learned that rain had fallen all Monday night, and when the dawn was breaking Tuesday morning the sky was overcast with black clouds, while the sea was not unusually high. The captains of both vessels were asleep, and the first officers were in charge. Their stories cannot be obtained, for one is at the bottom of the sea, and the other is taking his shattered craft into Halifax.

The Wieland had 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers of her own bound for this city from Hamburg, but Capt. Albers without a moment's hesitation agreed to receive from the Thingvalla her 455 passengers as well as the fourteen passengers and seventeen sailors of the Geiser, bringing the Wieland's passenger list up to 1,054. Five boats were used in transferring the people, and in four hours all were safely aboard. Besides the crew only a corpse was left on the Thingvalla. This was the body of a woman which had been recovered from the waves. When the imperiled people found themselves safely aboard a stanch steamer they cried with joy and a few fainted.

When the Wieland ran out her gang plank at her Hoboken dock about 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were hundreds of eager faces peering over her rail at the small crowd on the dock, for the news of the disaster had not reached the public and there were only a dozen or so of expectant friends, the custom house and steamboat officers and reporters. From the purser of the Wieland, Henry Goadeke, the following lists of the dead and rescued were obtained:

The total number of lost is 105. Of this number four were officers, twenty-nine seamen, seven second cabin passengers and sixty-five steerage passengers.

The second cabin passengers lost, seven in number, are as follows: Mrs. Ella Seehus, Copenhagen; J. C. Meldorgt, Hoboken; L. Nilison, Hilda Soelborg, Capt. George Hammer, Bertha Ebenfeldt, L. Clausen.

Mrs. Seehus, the first named, was a recent arrival in this country from Denmark, and was going back to her home in Copenhagen. The last five named were residents of the west, booked from the offices of the company either in Chicago or St. Paul, from which places their names only were forwarded to this city.

The list of the lost among the steerage passengers, sixty-five in number, is as follows:

A. J. G. Lind, New York city; E. Peterson, wife and child, New York; Nicolina Nimp, New York; Carl Tuneberg and wife, New York; Andreas Andersen, New York; Carl Kohansen, New York; Maria Josefson, New York; Amanda Andersen, New York; Ida Malmgren and child, Worcester, Mass.; J. Bocklund, Brooklyn; G. E. Stromberg, Brooklyn; Bertha Kostrop and child, Brooklyn; Christian Knudsen, Brooklyn; Christiana Knudsen, Brooklyn; Soren Gabrielsen, Brooklyn; Albert Olsen, Astrie Lund, Miss R. N. Petersen, Kirster Swensen and child, Mass Hansen, Hannah Thomsen, Louisa Andersen, Jens Hansen, Peter Hansen, Anna Wecker and child, Caroline Christiansen, Ole Christoffersen, Elizabeth Berg, C. Braath, O. H. Lie, Magnus Andersen, Andrew Soderholm, Mrs. John Johnson and infant, Peter Hansen Morstadt, Kittgel Kjullitsen, C. Carlsen, J. E. Jehn, J. Fredericsen and two children, Frederick C. Sorensen, J. Kustafson and child, J. Johnson, H. Ranby, Hilda Berjstrom, Karen Hansom, William Ljungstrom, Jina Kjeldess, Helga Olsen, Johann Andersen, Andrew Ingebrigtsen, wife and child, A. J. Jansen, O. W. Orlander, Peter Miller.

Those whose addresses are not given all came from the western states, where the only record of their residences is kept.

Of the officers of the Geiser four were lost. Their names are:

Henry Brown, Copenhagen; Axel Foss, Copehnagen; —— Larssen, Copenhagen; —— Engelbright, Copenhagen.

There were fifty men in the crew, of whom forty-two were seamen. The seamen were all Danes and Swedes. Twenty-nine of them are lost. There was no list of their names on file in the office of the Thingvalla line in this city. The only record of their existence was on the Geiser, and was lost with the vessel.

COWDREY TO STREETER.

Controversey Between the Two Presidential Labor Candidates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A. J. Streeter, candidate for president on the Union Labor ticket having declined to meet Robert H. Cowdrey, the United Labor candidate, in a friendly debate, Mr. Cowdrey addresses an open letter to him in which he says: "It matters little whether I believe you have a remedy in the graduated income tax or in the government loaning the surplus to the people, the audiences gathered to hear your defense would have been the jury, and their decision would have been made on the merits of the case as presented at that time. On the other hand I realize that if I had been able to show that the amount the land pays is the basis of all wages, and that 'speculation in land robs both labor and capital and discounts the labor of generations yet unborn,' while holding of vast quantities of land out of use reduces the opportunities to labor, and it increases the competition for these lands that can be used, thereby increasing rents, and then by showing that as rent increases wages and profits must fall, I am free to say that the remedy proposed by the United Labor party might have been indorsed instead of the remedies you propose, but I cannot believe that a mere question of party success would make you stand between that party and a remedy that would cure the evils you and I have pledged our support to remove."

CUTTING DOWN THE SURPLUS.

Appropriations Enough to Nearly Eat Up the Revenue of 1889.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A statement prepared at the rooms of the senate committee on appropriations shows that the permanent and regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1889, which include all of the regular appropriation bills passed at this session, come within $12,293,854 of the total estimated revenue for the year. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1889 are $440,563,374, and the total permanent and specific appropriations aggregate $428,269,520. The regular appropriation bills during the present session aggregate $365,169,516, while the permanent appropriations foot up $115,640,728. The estimate of $12,293,854 surplus for the fiscal year 1889 has no reference to the surplus in the treasury at this time. The appropriations during the present session for the present fiscal year show an excess of $64,054,730 over that of last year. Appropriations aggregating about $5,500,000 in the general deficiency and army appropriation bills, which have disappeared from these bills since the preliminary statement was prepared, should be added to the amount of estimated receipts over expenditures, and thus makes the probable surplus for the year about $18,000,000.

THE POACHERS' REVENGE.

Being Driven from Private Fishing Grounds They Commit Murder.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 21.—Maj. Howes, of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston, claims to own certain salmon fishing grounds on the Tobique river, near Andover, N. B., where he has been stopping with his family. The people of that vicinity consider the fishing rights public property, and there has been trouble over the matter. On Saturday Maj. Howes drove away several men who were fishing there. On Sunday morning, while the major and his family were sailing on the river several shots from the shore were heard, and a bullet, probably intended for Howes, entered Mrs. Howes' head, killing her instantly. William Day and Frank Trafton, accused of being poachers, are suspected of having fired the shots. A sheriff's posse is searching for them. The feeling against the perpetrators of the crime is very bitter, and if caught they may be lynched.

Von Moltke Has Resigned.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Count von Moltke has retired from his position as field marshal of the German army, and is succeeded by Lieut.

VON MOLTKE.

Gen. Count von Waldersee. Emperor William has written a gracious and affectionate letter to Gen. Moltke, nominating him for president of the Country Defence division.

National Industrial Progress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The following is the summary showing the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to The New Enterprises, New York, for the week ending August 18, 1888:

Buildings costing over $5,000 each, 230	$8,560,463
Bridges, 5	280,400
Churches, 37	1,533,000
Electric light companies and new plants, 3	200,000
Gas companies, 3	1,514,000
Manufacturing companies, 41	3,362,000
Mills, factories, etc., 55	1,310,000
Mining companies, 13	21,550,000
Railroads and extensions, 3	6,660,000
Water works, 13	3,005,980

Another Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A man whose identity has not yet been established was shot in the head and killed by an unknown man in the hallway of the building on Park Row adjoining the East River bridge entrance at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The locality is one of the most crowded in the city, and the boldness of the murder and the ease with which the murderer escaped is remarkable. A man giving his name as Bernard Manning, of 155 Prospect street, has been arrested. He refuses to say anything about the matter, and the three persons who were witnesses of the crime cannot positively identify him.

Destroyed for Want of Water.

WADENA, Minn., Aug. 21.—A fire believed to be of incendiary origin started here, and owing to insufficient water supply gained great headway. In about an hour's time eighteen buildings were destroyed and nine families rendered homeless. The loss will amount to fully $75,000; not over half covered by insurance. The absence of wind alone prevented the destruction of the whole town.

Reception to Judge Thurman.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—An ovation was tendered Senator Allen G. Thurman here last night. He arrived over the Hocking Valley road from Columbus at 8:40, and was met at the depot by a concourse of people the like of which has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in Toledo.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important News of the Week Boiled Down for Busy Readers.

Mrs. F. M. Allemande, lately of St. Louis, shot herself fatally at Louisville, Ky.

A committee of the commandery in chief, Sons of Veterans, in session in Wheeling, took steps to prosecute Post Commander Payne of Ohio, who is charged with financial irregularities.

Fourteen prisoners made their escape from the jail in Palmyra, Mo.

Edward Hanlan, jr., son of oarsman Hanlan, was burned to death at Toronto. He accidentally set fire to his clothes while playing with matches.

George Supple, a jockey, was kicked to death by a trotting horse at Lowville.

M. L. Smyser, of Wooster, O., was named for congress in the Twentieth Ohio district, breaking the deadlock on the 151st ballot.

The chief steward of the British steamer Lord Clive, at Liverpool from New York, committed suicide by jumping overboard off Point Lynas.

Charles Lacy, of Company C, Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, Pittsburg, was accidentally shot dead by his tent mate while scoring at the rifle pit at Camp Ord.

The senate passed the bill imposing more severe penalties for the sending of obscene matter through the mails.

President Cleveland has commuted to thirty days' imprisonment and deprivation of one half of their annual leave the sentences of the naval cadets whom a court martial sentenced to be dismissed for hazing.

The New Jersey fish commission held a session at Asbury Park and determined to ask the legislature to restrict the fishing with purse nets as employed by the menhaden fishers.

Ocean Grove managers issued the edict that no novels shall be sold there.

John Pierson, of Clayton, N. J., jumped from a moving train while on its way home from his grandfather's funeral and was killed.

Dr. Aveling, the English Socialist, is in New York.

Jacob Boss, a German, 70 years old, hanged himself at Fonda, N. Y.

The Japanese government has decided to spend $50,000,000 in five years in purchasing men-of-war.

An explosion in a powder mill at Windsor, Quebec, killed one employe and badly injured another.

Emperor William's speech at Frankfort caused a depression in all the European bourses.

One hundred and eight sporting men who attended a prize fight between La Blanche, of Boston, and Jack Farley, of England, at Eureka Spring grove, on the Hudson, were all arrested by the New York police and taken to the Tombs. They were all discharged except the principals, who were held in $500 bail. La Blanche won the fight in three rounds.

Dun's Weekly Circular reports a general revival in all kinds of business throughout the country during the past week.

Three girls assaulted a man on a Chicago street and attempted to rob him. They seriously injured him. His cries brought an officer, and two of the girls were captured.

Some unknown miscreant lighted a heavily charged bomb and left it in the midst of 500 people at a Prohibition camp meeting near Lancaster, Pa. Fortunately it failed to explode.

In going to Silver Plume over the Argentine pass O. O. Lee got on an abandoned trail, and after dark fell through an old bridge twenty-five feet, breaking both legs and an arm. He lay there suffering awful torture six days and nights, when he was discovered and assistance procured. He died while being carried to a settlement.

Two respectable Mexicans of Brownsville, Tex., tried to reach Matamoras, which is quarantined without reason, by swimming the river. Ambushed Mexican soldiers fired upon them, and one was shot and sunk. The other swam back to the Texas shore.

W. F. Filliter lived in a lonely cabin near Oroville, Cal. It caught fire, and he was so badly burned as to be helpless. Mountain lions dragged him away and partially devoured his remains.

Mrs. M. Taylor, who is dying of tumor of the stomach at Peru, Ind., has requested that her hands and feet be severed and her heart taken out after death, and sent to France for interment, the rest of her remains to be buried at Peru.

The Sioux commissioners have not yet given up hope of getting the Indians to sign the treaty, and still remain at the agency hard at work.

George Weber, the German historian, is dead, aged 80.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Money closed at 1¼ per cent. The highest rate was 2 and the lowest 1 per cent. Exchange closed firm; posted rates, 4.85@4.85½; actual rates, 4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days and 4.87@4.87½ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 128 bid; 4½s, do., 107¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 119@122; Centrals, 113@116.

The stock market opened firm and then fell off fractionally on selling by the bear following. After 10:15 there was a gradual hardening of prices until noon, at which time the list was ⅝ to 1¼ per cent. higher than at the close on Saturday. The features were St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, Lackawanna and Reading. London was a buyer of St. Paul, Lake Shore, Erie and Union Pacific, and there was a good buying of St. Paul for the short account. A report that a combination of bull interests had been formed to check the reactionary movement probably had some effect to induce covering of shorts, and helped the upward movement in prices. In the afternoon the market continued strong, and the highest prices were attained about 1:30, although there was no reaction in the late trade, prices closing from ¼ to 2 per cent. higher than at noon, the latter figure being an advance in Burlington and Quincy. The sales for the day were 171,614 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—FLOUR—Closed firm; winter wheat extra, $2.85@3; Minnesota do., $2.85@3.25; St. Louis extra, $2.85@3.25. Southern flour closed firm; common to choice extra, $2.85@5.10.

WHEAT—Options closed strong. Spot lots closed 1¼c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 98c.; No. 1 white state, 96c.; No. 2 red state, 97¾c.; No. 2 red winter, 96¼c.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 97¾c.; do., Sept., 96¾c.; do., Oct., 96¾c.

CORN—Options closed steady. Spot lots closed quiet. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, cash, at 55¾c.; ungraded mixed, 52¾@53c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 53¾c.; do., Sept., 53¼c.; do., Oct., 54c.

OATS—Options fairly active, but lower. Spot lots closed 1@2c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 49c.; No. 2 do., 46@48c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 34c.; do., Sept., 29¾c.

LARD—Closed firm; Aug., $9.26; Sept., $9.10@9.12; Oct., $9.03.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady; state, 14@20¾c.; western, 11@19c.

CHEESE—Dull and easy; state, 7¼@8¾c.

EGGS—Quiet; state, 18@18½c.; western, 16@17½c.; Canada, 17¾@18c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 5 5-16@5⅝c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6¼c. Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes, 7¾c.; powdered, 7¾c.; granulated, 7¼c.; mold A, 7¼c.; confectioners' A, 7⅜@7 7-16c.; coffee A standard, 7@7¼c.; coffee off A, 6¾@6¾c.; white extra C, 6¾c.; extra C, 6¼@6½c.; yellow, 6c.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 2, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The first and partial account of T. W. & C. W. Hostermen, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. First and final account of A. E. Clemson, administrator of, &c., of Richard Irvin, deceased.
3. The first and final account of John M. M'Coy administrator of, &c., of Wm. McCormick, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The account of T. E. and F. P. Vonada, administrators of, &c., of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
5. First account of Clement Dale, administrator of, &c., of John G. Sankey, late of Potter township deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. S. Loy, executor of, &c., of the last will and testament of Sarah Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of T. B. Jamison, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of May Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. Final account of David Fye, guardian of Arvilla Bloom, minor child of Wm. Bloom, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
9. The account of U. S. Shafer, executor of, &c., of Simon Smull, late of Miles township, deceased.
10. The second and final account of Adam Shafer, Jr., one of the executors of, &c., of George Schmeltzer, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. First and final account of J. Edward Kline, administrator of, &c., of George Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf, administrator c. t. a. of Rebecca Frazier, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of E. R. Chambers, administrators of, &c., of Elizabeth Musselman late of College township, deceased.
14. The account of D. Z. Kline, executor of, &c., of Christian Uhl, late of Spring township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, executor of, &c., of Henry Keller, Jr., late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of, &c., of Henry Keller, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of W. H. Corman and Reuben Kramer, executors of, &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of David Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. First and final account of A. C. Ripka and W. H. Ripka, administrators of, &c., of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased.
20. The second and partial account of T. F. Adams, executor of, &c., of Frances M. Atherton, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of James W. Beck, administrator of, &c., of Nancy Beck, late of Marion township, deceased.
22. The account of John P. Harris, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Christian Lowry Sr., late of Renner township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of J. R. Wolf, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of C. M. Sellers, B. W. Way and Samuel T. Gray, administrators of, &c., of Agnew Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Adam C. Witherite and Philip Reside, executors of, &c., of John Reside, late of Boggs township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Bellefonte, July 25, 1888.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,

TUESDAY, { AUGUST 21ST, SEPT. 11TH & 25TH, OCT. 9TH & 23D.

VIA THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.

FROM

St. Paul & Minneapolis

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CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

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Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	(Sunday Train.) Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 27 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
"	"	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 a.m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

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THE STEAMERS THINGVALLA AND GEYSER IN COLLISION.

ONLY THIRTY-ONE PASSENGERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAVED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The steamer Geyser, of the Thingvalla line, with 136 men, women and children on board, was speeding on its way from this city to Europe, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday morning, in a murky, foggy atmosphere off the coast of Newfoundland. The passengers were all asleep, most of the officers were in their berths, all was well on board and none thought of impending danger.

Another steamer, the Thingvalla, of the same line, on its way to the city, suddenly appears, the two crash together, the former is cut in half, the latter draws back trembling, with her hull partly crushed in; for five minutes the sea is covered with wreck and struggling people; then there is but one ship afloat, and 105 persons have sunk forever beneath the ocean. Some people still swim about—31 in all—and they are picked up by the remaining, but almost helpless, vessel.

She flies her signal of distress, another ocean voyager, the Wieland, of the Hamburg line, sees them, takes on all the rescued passengers of the injured vessel, which then starts feebly for Halifax, while the Wieland comes on to this city, where she arrived this afternoon. This, in brief, is the story of one of the most terrible of sea disasters. The collision took place at a point 30 miles south of Sable Island and about 200 miles out from Halifax

The Thingvalla was on her way from Copenhagen to New York, and had on board 485 passengers and a full crew. The Geyser left Hoboken last Saturday for Copenhagen, with 86 passengers and a crew of fifty. The saved include only fourteen of the former and seventeen of the latter, the first officer, who was in charge of the vessel at the time, being among the lost.

From the stories of the survivors it is learned that rain had fallen all Monday night, and, when the dawn was breaking Tuesday morning, the sky was over covered with black clouds, while the sea was not unusually high. The captains of both vessels were asleep, and the first officers were in charge. Their stories cannot be obtained, for one is at the bottom of the sea and the other is taking his shattered craft into Halifax. The best obtainable accounts agree, however, that the Thingvalla, without a moment's warning, crashed into the Geyser, striking her on the starboard side amidship.

She was cut almost clean through. The attacking vessel's bow plunged through the hull of her unfortunate associate, letting water into every compartment. Almost immediately the Geyser seemed to have been broken into two parts. She tipped upon her stern and sank before a boat could be launched to take off her passengers, and the saved owe their lives to the Providence that cast them on or near dismembered parts of the vessel.

Even the main reliance of wrecked vessels, the life raft, was useless, as the heavy masts caught it when the stern went down and dragged it beneath the waves. There were miraculous escapes, in fact, none of the saved know exactly how they come to be alive to-day. There were many blood-curdling scenes of distress even in the few minutes of the awful catastrophe.

Fortunately, the Thingvalla, although her bow was stove in, was able to render some assistance, but the time was too brief to save more of the unfortunates. Her officers, after all the wrecked people in sight had been picked up and the condition of their own boat had been ascertained, ran up signals of distress, for they found it would be hazardous with their original 455 passengers and the 31 people from the Geyser to attempt to make port.

For many weary hours they waited and watched, but finally were sighted by the Wieland. The work of removing the people then began, and four hours were necessary to accomplish the task, as not only the rescued people from the Geyser had to be taken off, but the Captain of the Thingvalla said the passengers of that vessel also had better be taken back to New York. His ship's disabled condition made it dangerous for him to attempt to reach a port with them.

The Wieland had 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers of her own bound for this city from Hamburg, but Captain Albers, without a moment's hesitation, agreed to receive from the Thingvalla her 455 passengers, as well as the 14 passengers and 17 sailors of the Geyser, bringing the Wieland's passenger list up to 1054.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Charles Moran, while drunk, threw his wife, Mary, aged 53 years, also drunk, from a second-story window to the ground, a distance of 23 feet on the 13th in Boston. The woman's injuries are likely to prove fatal.

—Horace S. Hall, aged 50 years, and Peter Bishop, aged 24, were drowned on the 13th, at Orono, Maine, by the breaking away of a raft at the lower Stillwater dam, which they were repairing, Samuel W. Mercer, who was also on the raft, was taken from the water unconscious. Two fatal accidents occurred on the 13th, at Ashland, Penna., William Murry, aged 16 years, while attempting to walk down the slope at the Centralia Colliery, slipped and fell to the bottom, and at the Big Mine Run Colliery, Lewis Bartle, aged 24 years, was killed, and Michael Goblin, a Hungarian, was severely injured by a rush of coal.

—A heavy rain storm visited Providence, Rhode Island, on the morning of the 13th, and washed out a number of streets. A four-story brick building, which had just been erected, had the cement washed from between the bricks and the front fell in. At Wells avende the entire street, including lamp posts and the curbstones, was washed out. Several dwellings in other streets were flooded, and the occupants were driven to the upper stories.

—A despatch from Reading, Penna., says a destructive storm visited that section late on the evening of the 12th. Mogel Brothers' large Swiss barn, in Penn township, was struck by lightning and burned, with all this year's crops. William Chandler's barn and tobacco shed, at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, were destroyed with their contents. Newmyer & Bogert's barn in West Salisbury township, Lehigh county, was burned, with everything in it. John Stine's barn in East Bradford, Chester County, was destroyed with all this year's crops. At Hamburg the Washington House was struck by lightning, and two guests, Miss Lizzie Baer and M. H. Shollenberger were rendered unconscious for several hours. Great damage was done to telegraph wires and poles by the storm which passed over Western Pennsylvania on the evening of the 12th. Poles of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Pittsburg and vicinity were blown down and all through wires were prostrated. During a heavy rain storm in Cleveland on the afternoon of the 12th lightning struck several houses. During a thunderstorm on the evening of the 12th, a stable belonging to William L. Ewing, at Cold Spring, near Cape May, was struck by lightning and three horses were killed. A fierce northeast gale did considerable damage on the 13th along the south shore of Lake Ontario. The east breakwater at Oswego, New York, was broken and vessels that came in suffered more or less.

—Burglars entered a side window of Linton Hasson's jewelry store, at South Berwick, Maine, on the evening of the 13th, blew open the safe, and took $3000 worth of jewelry, watches and money.

—At Herndon, Kentucky, during a quarrel between Charles Fleming and W. S. Duncan, a farmer, on the 13th, the former was stabbed, and died soon after. Duncan surrendered, and Mrs. Fleming, the divorced wife of the deceased, about whom the men quarreled, was held as an accessory. The body of George Campbell, aged twenty-four years, was found on the 14th at the bottom of a well on the farm of Charles Chiddister, near Battle Creek, Michigan. Campbell disappeared a year ago and was reported to have gone west. Frank House, who then worked for Mr. Chiddister, claimed to have bought a team and other effects from Campbell. The neighbors, who had suspected something was wrong, dug up the well, with the result stated.

—Will Sherman, aged 18 years, stabbed and instantly killed Lincoln Heaton on the 14th in front of the post-office at Brinefield, Illinois. Sherman was arrested. Both were butchers, and the trouble was of long standing.

—By the fall of a scaffold in Allegheny City, Pa., on the 14th, Joseph Stewart was killed and Joseph Callahan fatally injured.

—A system of wholesale letter-box robbery, extending over a period of two years, involving the theft of thousands of letters, including enclosures of drafts, checks and post-office orders aggregating upwards of $100,000, has been discovered by the Chicago police. Frederick Von Oberkampf and Thomas J. Mack are in custody. In Oberkampf's rooms were found two trunks filled with letters which had been opened, bearing no postmark, and from each of which the stamp had been removed.

—The President issued an order on the 14th placing Major General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. General Schofield will also continue in command of the Division of the Atlantic.

—A severe wind storm passed over Harrisonburg, Virginia, on the evening of the 12th, greatly damaging barns, houses, timber orchards and fences, and destroying whole fields of corn. The damage in Rockingham county is estimated at $20,000.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Auxiliary Sanitary Association at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 14th it was determined to greatly increase the number of laborers engaged in sanitary work. Dr. J. M. Farlie was placed in charge of the Relief Committee at the Board of Trade rooms, with full power to act. The Chairman was requested to telegraph to Florida representatives at Washington to urge the immediate passage of the bill of relief appropriating $200,000 now pending, and to make it available at once for the suppression of the disease and for the relief of the destitute. It is not desired to request outside aid, but those citizens who have left Jacksonville will be asked to contribute their share. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th Dr. Neal Mitchell reported that there was only one new case, that of S. F. Simmons, a fireman, who has been removed to Sand Hills. For the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 14th the official bulletin was: New case, 1; suspected deaths, none; under treatment, 21; cases to date, 26; total deaths, 4. This is considered a good day's report.

—An east-bound Atlantic and Pacific Railroad train, due at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, reached that city ten hours late. The delay was caused by a wreck on the desert in California. All the cars were damaged, and most of the passengers were more or less severely injured.

—Henry R. Simmons, of Philadelphia, charged with having embezzled $1128 from the Manhattan Market, where he was employed as a bookkeeper, pleaded guilty in New York on the 15th, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Rev. G. J. Cooper, 60 years old, until recently Pastor of the Methodist Church at Newark, Illinois, set fire to his house at Aurora, Illinois, on the morning of the 15th with the intention of cremating his wife and daughter. The women escaped in their night clothes, but the building was burned to the ground. Cooper, who was insane, was found a few hours afterwards in a barn, hanging by his neck from a beam. He had committed suicide. Paris green was sprinkled on his beard and clothes, and he had probably swallowed a quantity of the poison. Joseph Pilon, hotel keeper at Coteau Landing, Quebec, was shot dead on the evening of the 14th by an unknown travelling agent, who escaped. The agent and Pilon's son were quarrelling, and when the elder Pilon interfered the agent fired several shots at him. C. C. Givens shot and killed Webb Stewart, at Centreville, near Terre Haute, on the evening of the 14th. Givens claims that he shot in self-defence, and that Stewart had threatened to kill him. The trouble started about a year ago, when Givens wrote a note to saloon keepers notifying them not to furnish liquor to Stewart, who was a tenant on Given's farm. James Stott and Jeff Wilson have been murdered by outlaws near Holbrook, Arizona. The killing grew out of the recent war in Tonto Basin between sheep and cattle raiders. Warrants were issued and arrests made by unauthorized persons, and the prisoners were taken across the mountains into Yayapai county, where they were met by a prearranged mob of outlaws and hanged. Smith Sloan, an escaped convict, met Wesley Waultlaw on the street at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, on the evening of the 13th. The two quarrelled and Sloan shot Waultlaw and the latter's 14-year-old boy. Both the wounded people will probably die. Sloan escaped.

—At South Norwalk, Conn., Chief of Police John Lockwood clubbed Patrick Cahill on the evening of the 14th, then tied him by the heels to the rear of a wagon and dragged him to the lock-up, half a mile away, with his head bumping on the paving stones. He put him in the lock-up, and then set a bull-dog upon him. There has been almost a riot over the affair. Lockwood has been suspended from the police force.

—Pearl Wilson shot and killed Jas. Scanlon, a bartender, in a lodging house at Minneapolis on the 15th, and then shot herself, inflicting a fatal wound. Twenty-five young men of Santiago, Cuba, while riding from Santiago to Bejucal in a stage coach to a ball, were fired upon by persons concealed behind a fence. Pedro Alvarez, one of the passengers, the son of a well-known sugar manufacturer, was killed and three others were wounded.

—The Post-office Inspectors having in charge the Chicago letter-box robbery have completed a partial list of the checks, drafts, money orders and other negotiable papers which were found in Von Oberkampf's room, and say that so far that foots up $250,000. Inspector Kidder is satisfied that the aggregate value of all the stolen documents which were recovered will be fully $1,000,000. There is no means of telling how much cash Von Oberkampf secured, as many people are in the habit of sending small amounts through the ordinary letter mails.

—A severe earthquake shock was felt at Winthrop, Maine, at 8.20 o'clock on the evening of the 14th. A report like heavy cannon, continuing 30 seconds, shook the earth violently, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock about midnight was somewhat lighter, but of about the same duration. No serious damage is reported.

—Policeman Joseph Rosenberg and James W. Jones were stabbed to death on the morning of the 16th at Louisville, Kentucky, by Charles Dilger, formerly a private policeman. Dilger was beating a woman and the policemen attracted by her cries broke into the house and attempted to arrest Dilger, with the result stated. In a saloon row in Chicago on the 16th, James Henneberry, a lumber shover, cut the throat of Patrick Banks, a bartender, causing his death.

—Adolph Harman, employed as a clerk in Morford, Brown & Co.'s store, tried to shoot Mrs. Hayes, his mother-in-law, on the 16th, and then killed his wife and himself, at the Highlands of Navesink, in the woods back of the Twin Lighthouse, near Long Branch. Harman shot at Mrs. Hayes because she took from him a stick with which he was beating his wife. Four years ago Harman shot Miss Martha Keuse because she refused to receive his attentions. She recovered, and he went to State prison for six months. Harman was on a picnic with his wife and mother-in-law at the time of the murder.

—A passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad collided with a Grand Trunk freight at a crossing at South Lawn, 50 miles from Chicago, early on the morning of the 16th. Seven persons were injured, none, it is thought, dangerously. Of these all but two belonged to the crew of the passenger train. The locomotive of the Illinois Central train was badly damaged, and the mail and baggage cars were piled in confusion across the tracks. The collision is attributed to an accident of some kind to the lower machinery of the Illinois Central locomotive.

—A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says the storms of the 15th and 16th, were among the most severe that have occurred in that portion of the State for many years. The railways centering there were greatly damaged, and trains were delayed many hours. Washouts are reported on all the roads, and crops were damaged. On the 15th, a bolt struck among a group of threshers on Joe Armstrong's farm near Oneida, knocking all down. One of the men was instantly killed, and another so injured that his recovery is doubtful.

—A freight train on the Wilmington, Columbus and Augusta Railroad ran into the rear end of the north bound passenger train on the morning of the 17th at a point about two miles south of Nichols, South Carolina. Two tramps on the freight train were killed and one seriously hurt. Two train hands were injured. One passenger was very slightly hurt. A train of 20 empty freight cars, which was drilling on the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Delaware river at Trenton, was run into by a train of 25 empty passenger cars on the morning of the 17th. Several cars were demolished.

At Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the evening of the 16th, James O'Brien became angry at his sweetheart, Jennie Smith, probably through jealousy. Not finding her at home O'Brien declared that he would kill her when she returned. Seeing her in a carriage, he stopped the horse, pulled her from the carriage, and, dragging her home, he choked, kicked and beat her with a poker. The girl will probably die. Shortly after midnight on the 16th, Foreman Borck, of the Florist Glen Floral Company, of Jefferson, near Chicago, was set upon by Albert Mincho, a discharged hand, who cut him across the face and neck in a number of places. His wounds are pronounced fatal. In a fit of jealousy at Brooklyn, on the 16th, George F. Smith, colored, aged 50 years, shot and dangerously wounded Adeline Mills, a colored woman. George Moon, on the 17th shot and killed Jennie Woolever, near Woodland, Wisconsin, and then blew his own brains out. Moon lately returned from Colorado, and it is supposed that he killed the girl because she was soon to be married to another man.

—Trouble has broken out afresh on Brush Creek, near Mount Vernon, Kentucky, where so much excitement was caused last January, when Wallace Laswell shot and killed Granville Adams on account of an alleged intimacy between Adams and Mrs. Laswell. Frank Harlan was shot during the trouble and lost a leg. On the evening of the 16th Laswell was returning from Brush Creek station on his wagon, and when a quarter of a mile from home he was fired upon. Three shots took effect and the wounds are thought to be fatal. Parties who did the shooting are unknown. Abbeville, Louisiana, according to a despatch to the New Orleans *Picayune*, has for some time past been infested with bad men and women, who openly defied the proprieties by shocking exposures of their immoral life. A party of young men, mostly clerks in stores in Abbeville, began a crusade against these people on the evening of the 11th by whipping with cowhides several men and women until they were blistered.

—At Gill, Massachusetts, about midnight on the 16th, Deacon Lovering, aged 90 years, his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning, and the farm house, barns and other buildings were burned. Chief Mescott, of the Kickapoo Indians, his squaw and five children, were killed by lightning on the 16th, in his cabin on the reservation near Netawaka, Kansas. While digging a trench for the plant of a steam heating company at Pottsville, Penna., on the 17th, a cave-in occurred, burying a number of laborers under several tons of earth. One man was taken out dead. The others escaped serious injury. The wheel-house at the powder mill in Windsor, Quebec, was blown up on the 17th. One man was badly injured and another is missing.

—In Boston, on the afternoon of the 16th, Nelson Tibbitts, a gambler and sporting man, shot himself through the heart. He was wanted on a charge of embezzling $3205 25, which was given him two weeks ago by E. G. Skilton and others to buy stocks with, but which he used for private purposes. Diamonds valued at $3000 and a quantity of silver plate and fine jewelry were stolen on the evening of the 15th from the house of George W. Wiggs, in Chicago.

—The Danish steamer Thingvalla which collided with and sunk the Geiser, near Sable Island, on the morning of the 14th, when 105 lives were lost, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the morning of the 17th.

—Mrs. Joseph McDay and Miss Kate Armstrong were burned to death on the 17th, at South Adams, Massachusetts, by an explosion of oil with which they were starting a fire. On the morning of the 17th while Jacob Schrane, a farmer, living near Greenfield, Michigan, and his wife were away from home, the house caught fire and their two children, Philip and Theresa, aged 7 and 5 respectively, were burned to death Moses McRoy, and his son-in-law, Phonora Nash, were drowned at Cherryfield, Maine, on the 17th, by the capsizing of a boat.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 14th, Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to define trusts and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. A similar bill, introduced by Mr. Sherman, was sent to the same committee. Another bill introduced by Mr. Reagan and referred to the Committee on Commerce, requires that the officers, and at least three-quarters of the crew of every United States merchant, whaling and fishing vessel be either native born or naturalized citizens of the United States. The Senate then, by a vote of 24 to 20, resumed the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Morgan. The Senate then resumed consideation of legislative business. The President's veto messages in three pension cases were presented, read and referred to the Committee on Pensions and after a short secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Patents to examine into the rights of citizens of the United States in patents issued by foreign governments for inventions made by them. The Senate, at 12.15, proceeded to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and Mr. Morgan resumed his argument in favor of the resolution to postpone it till December next. Mr. Frye asked unanimous consent to have the vote on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone the treaty till Dacember taken at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no objection and it was so ordered. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was presented and ordered to be printed in the *Record* to be acted on to-day, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, there was a discussion upon a resolution respecting the erection of electric overhead wires. Without concluding the subject, the Senate went into open executive session on the Fisheries Treaty, and voted on Mr. Morgan's resolution to postpone it until December next. The resolution was disagreed to—yeas, 24, nays 27. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and concurred in—yeas 30, nays 11. The House Fortification bill was presented and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. At 4.15 P. M. the Senate went into open executive session on the Fisheries Treaty. After the reading of the first article Mr. Gibson addressed the Senate, and moved that the treaty be committed to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report such amendments to the treaty as would remove ambiguities and remedy defects in it; or else report a plan of arbitration for the determination and settlement of all difficulties in connection with the fisheries treaty. Mr. Frye asked unanimous consent to an order that all debate on the Treaty should close on the 20th, and that the votes on the Treaty and on such amendments as might be proposed to it should commence at 12 o'clock on the 21st, Mr. Morgan will take the proposition under advisement. The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, Mr. Edmunds introduced a joint resolution to restrain the erection or maintenance of overhead electric motive power and electric light wires in Washington and Georgetowon. The resolution did not prohibit and make a nuisance of the existing telegraph and telephone wires. It was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia with instructions. The Senate bill amendatory to the act of the 18th of June, 1888, relating to postal crimes, was taken up and passed. The Fisheries Treaty was then considered in open executive session, the pending question being on the motion submitted by Mr. Gibson on Thursday. It was ordered that the final votes shall be taken on all amendments, motions and the resolution of ratification on the 21st. Mr. Morgan then delivered an address in favor of the ratification of the treaty. Senators Allison, Hale and Beck were appointed conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 14th the Senate bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. Townsend objected to the consideration of the Fortification bill, and the objection was reported to the House. On the question whether the House would direct the Fortification bill to be laid aside the vote resulted—Yeas, 17; nays, 132; no quorum. After an ineffectual effort to secure and hold a quorum, the House; at 3.30, adjourned.

The House on the 15th went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Fortificatfon Appropriation bill. Mr. Nutting offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a dry-dock and proper machinery, buildings and appliances at some point on Lake Ontario for the building and repairing of armed ships. The amendment was ruled out of order. After several amendments providing that the gun factory mentioned in the bill be established at other places than Watervliet Arsenal, had been offered and defeated, the section providing for the appointment of a board of defence, and appropriating $24,477,670 to meet the expenses of the board and for the purchase of guns, was ruled out. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Adjourned.

In the House on the 16th the Fortification Appropriation bill was passed without division. Mr. Burnes brought forward the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration, but on a division the point of no quorum was raised, and the call showed an attendance of 153 members, 10 less than a quorum. Mr. Weaver made a motion revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness, the revocation to take effect at the expiration of five days. The motion was tabled.

In the House on the 17th the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. Mr. Burns moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and on a division no quorum voted. After two or three roll calls the House adjourned.

French Extravagance.

The surplus in the United States Treasury would quickly vanish if this nation were under such stress of militarism as the French Republic endures. *Le Gaulois*, in a recent article, gives some startling figures of French army expenditures in the past seventeen years. The "liquidation account" for providing fortifications, munitions of war, etc., over and above the ordinary military budget, has already reached $448,600,000. A second or supplementary account has now been formed of $74,000,000, and three years hence a third of $124,000,000 will be needed. This makes a total of $646,600,000 in twenty years. Besides this the taxpayers have to meet the ordinary military budget, which has, since 1871, averaged fully $1000000,00 per annum. No wonder that times are hard. Even the marvellous productivity of France and the economical habits of her people cannot forever hold out against such a strain as that. To spend more than two and a half billions for a war of revenge in twenty years of peace may be magnificent; but it is magnificent madness.

WIFE—Why, how late you are! I thought you were never coming home! What made you stay away so long?

Husband—Don't reproach me, woman! Be thankful that I am here so soon. Why, I left the grounds at the end of the twelfth inning, with the score a tie! Think of that!

LIFE OF A JOCKEY.

What One Must do to be a Successful Rider.

The life of a professional jockey is full of the wildest and most unrestrained excitement. I doubt if its parallel can be found in any other vocation. Watch even the casual spectator of a horse race as he sits on the grand stand calmly viewing the start, and then see him as the horse speeds around the track, the on looker becomes interested more and more until, by the time the winner has crossed the line, he is standing in his chair, madly waving his arms and cheering until his breath is gone.

That is the way a closely contested race affects even a passive spectator. To what feverish excitement then is the jockey himself subjected, who, next to the good mount under his saddle, is the most active participant in the contest? Yet amid it all the rider must be as cool and clear-headed as if he were simply taking a "constitutional" morning canter on his father's favorite mare.

In order to be successful as a jockey one must necessarily be careful in his habits, and must be in what we might call partial training all the time. There is no necessity for the rigorous diet and abstemiousness which is considered essential to those who engage in athletic sports, but the most extreme care is absolutely necessary, that the weight may be kept down to the proper figure, and for that reason all food which has a tendency to increase flesh must be avoided.

For my part I may say that I have always been temperate in my habits. I use tobacco to a small extent, but eat almost anything to which I take a fancy, although sometimes I am obliged to pay the penalty. It is my purpose always to keep myself down to about 112 pounds in weight. The lowest weight I ever had ever attained was 107 pounds, and the highest 130 pounds, so, to reduce myself to the right avoirdupois, I was once forced to knock off just eighteen pounds of superfluous flesh, and it was no easy undertaking.

When I find myself accumulating weight too rapidly I begin to take long walks, wearing sweaters and the heaviest winter clothing, which is not especially enjoyable in hot summer weather. A walk of from eight to ten miles, dressed in the condition described, will usually dispose of from one to two pounds of extra flesh. These walks are indulged in only when the necessity requires, and are by no means of daily occurrence, for which I am duly thankful.

The one all important requisite for a successful jockey is to keep a cool head and to possess an unerring judgment, for if he loses one and falls of having the other at a critical moment, he will never overcome the many obstacles that meet him with every turn of the track, and never win a race unless he is mounted upon a horse that will carry him through in spite of himself. There is as much strategy and finesse to be exercised on the race course as on the battlefield. One must know his enemy thoroughly, and must be alive to take instant advantage of any errors his opponents may make. He must endeavor to make his rivals use up all their strength before the critical moment comes, and must reserve for himself sufficient force to carry him safely through the final struggle.

But above all, he should be very intimately acquainted with the capabilities of his own horse, and must be thoroughly conversant with all its points of weakness, as well as its elements of strength, for the former may often be taken advantage of if they are not known to his opponents. There is a certain knack of riding which it is difficult to explain, but which has a substantial existence just the same, that enables one to almost lift his horse along, especially in passing under the wire, when a fortunate leap will carry you to the front by even a nose. Many a lucky win of mine has been made in this way, noticeably in the recent race where Tea Tray and Tristan were at the fore, and Tristan won by so small a fraction that it is said that no one on the track saw the true result, excepting the judges. In that race, which was one of the most exciting in which I have ever been engaged, I was able to lift Tristan almost by main strength, when I felt that I had surely lost, just enough to win.

The sensations which a jockey experiences in speeding around the track are many and varied, and there is always the utmost exhileration of mind, and every muscle of his body is drawn to a tension approaching the breaking point. He has little time to view the landscape within the inclosure or to see the mad crowd that is cheering him on from the grand stand, or at the fences close by the track, even if his eyes are not blinded by the showers of mud or the clouds of dust with which the enemy in front delight to greet him. But he knows instinctively that the landscape and the crowd are there, and he hears the cheers of the mob faintly above the clattering of the horses' hoofs. These are quiet and subdued sounds at the start, which are completely lost the moment the first turn is made, and then they cease altogether until the homestretch is gained, when the noise grows gradually louder, but seldom becomes a good sized one for the jockey's ears. It is when the race is over and the victory is won that the jockey remembers all he has passed through. The nervous exhaustion occasioned by a record breaking mile is excessive, but a bath and rub down soon puts the jockey in healthy trim for the next race.

Edison's Dinner Clock.

Edison has invented a new dinner clock which talks. Instead of striking the hour it speaks it. At dinner time a voice issues from the clock and says "dinner time," also "1 o'clock," "2 o'clock," etc., as the case may be. Another device which he is perfecting in connection with the clock is that of a female face, which he purposes to set in the face of the clock. The lips of this figure will move at the hour, the head will bow and the fictitious lady will say, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, it is bedtime."

The Firefly and The Thunder Storm.

I sat and watched the walls of night
With cracks of sudden lightning glow,
And listened while with clumsy might
The thunder wallowed to and fro.

The rain fell softly now; the squall,
That to a torrent drove the trees,
Has whirled beyond us to let fall
Its tumult on the whitening seas.

But still the lightning crinkled keen,
Or fluttered fitful from behind
The leaden drifts, then only seen,
That rumbled eastward on the wind.

Still as gloom followed after glare,
While bated breath the pine tree drew,
Tiny Salmoneous of the air
His mimic bolts the firefly threw.

He thought, no doubt, "Those flashes grand,
That light for leagues the shuddering sky
Are made, a fool could understand,
By some superior kind of fly.

"He's of our race's elder branch,
His family arms the same as ours,
Both born the two-forked flame to launch
Of kindred, if unequal, powers."

And is man wiser? Man who takes
His consciousness the law to be
Of all beyond his ken, and makes
God but a bigger kind of Me?

CHARMED BY GAMBLING.

The Strong Hold Which This Vice Has on Its Victims.

Of all vices gambling, perhaps, takes the strongest hold upon its victim. There is no other passion that a man will follow with such a blind infatuation. Home, family, friends, all are forgotten by the individual who allows himself to be led into the vortex of gambling.

Gambling has been common among most natisns, civilized and uncivilized. Tacitus informs us that the ancient Germans were so addicted to it that when stripped of everything else, they would stake at last their liberty and even their lives; the loser going into voluntary slavery; and though much younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffering himself to be bound and sold. The Romans were passionately fond of gambling during the Empire, and various enactments were made against it. In England, also, gambling was early made the subject of legislation.

It is astonishing how infatuated people will become in the pursuit of gambling. It is reported of Charles Porter, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, possessed one of the best estates in Northumberland, that he lost the whole of it at hazard in the space of six months. This madman, for we can call him nothing else, when he had just completed the loss of his last acre at a gambling-house in London, and was proceeding down the stairs to throw himself into a carriage to be conveyed home to his house in town, resolved to have one more throw to try to retrieve his losses, and immediately returned to the room where the play was going on.

Nerved for the worst that might happen, he insisted that the person he had been playing with should give him one chance of recovery or fight with him. His proposition was this: That his carriage and horses, the loose money he had in his pockets, his town house, plate and furniture—in short all he had left in the world, should be valued in a lump at a certain sum and be thrown in a single cast. No persuasion could prevail on him to depart from this purpose. He threw and lost; then conducting the winner to the door, he told the coachman there was his master, and marched forth into the dark and dismal streets without a house or home or any creditable-means of support.

Thus beggared, he retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as marker at a billiard-table, and occasionally acting as a helper in a livery stable. In his miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those whom he had once supported, he was recognized by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessaries. He expended five pounds in procuring decent apparel; with the remaining five he repaired to a common gaming house and increased them to fifty; he then adjourned to one of higher order of houses, sat down with former associates, and won 26,000 pounds. Returning next night, he lost it all, was once more penniless, and after subsisting many years in abject poverty, died a ragged beggar in St. Giles.

It is impossible to conjecture the total amount of the annual ruin caused by gambling. Fortune, trust money, provision for children and widows, sums raised on house and land, have disappeared in a short time. Bank clerks and cashiers gamble away hundreds of thousands of dollars and become "defaulters." "Gift enterprises" extend all the way from the Metropolitan stock exchange to people who buy prize packages of candy. And it is, perhaps, in their lower variations that the commercial aids to gambling are most to be dreaded. The boy is entrapped into a fondness for speculative purchases by prize packages of popcorn, and the laboring man is confronted with food for the same passion in prize packages of tobacco. The policy shops, which swarm in every section of the great cities of this country, supply to the masses the same stimulants to the reckless and demoralizing use of money which the capitalist and speculator find in Wall street. "Playing policy" is a seductive vice and is certain to ruin its victims. We hear of occasional ineffective raids made by policemen on these swindling devices for robbing the poor.

There are public men who have made and are still making fortunes out of the miserable dupes of the system, and no amount of persistent disappointment seems capable of deterring the inveterate policy-player from risking his last quarter of a dollar on still another chance. If he has not yet drawn a lucky number, he has heard of others who have done so, and it will be his turn next. One set of harpies creates another, and thus the fortune-teller and the interpreter of dreams make money out of the victims of the policy shops. There are people who will produce lucky numbers to the policy player, for a consideration, from a pack of cards or from the bottom of a teacup. And so the increase of fools and knaves advances side by side, a vast amount of hard-earned money is diverted into the pockets of the heartless swindlers, and a number of people who might have become honest and industrious members of society are dragged down to the lowest level of self-caused poverty which is next door to crime.

All the notorious haunts of gambling which come within the statutory definition of the term ought to be rooted out. Whether it be the keno tables, where the young clerks and artisans learn to gamble, to cheat and to embezzle, or whether it be the golden faro saloons, with their recherche suppers and their choice wines, where judges, legislators, merchants, lawyers and others of their class meet to stake their hundreds of dollars on the turn of a card, all ought to be impartially stopped. The prize-package men, too, ought also to be summarily suppressed. So should the cheats who trade in oroide watches and paste jewels as a blind to the "envelope game."

Gamblers have curious notions of superstitions. In an old work on games the player is gravely advised, if the luck has been against him, to turn three times round with his chair, "for then the luck will infallibly turn in your favor." General A. L. S., of Kentucky, called one of the best card-players of the state, would never play a hand or risk a dollar if there was a black cat in the room. An ex-Governor from one of the western states, an inveterate gamester, would never sit down to a table in a room where there was a looking-glass. Some gamblers refuse to play if on entering a room the left foot crosses the threshold first, and no persuasion can induce them to do so until they leave and return with the "right foot foremost." To put your foot on the chair of a player is a certain premonition of bad luck. Some men will never play on Friday.

A remarkable case of throwing dice occurred in London in 1813. A Mr. Ogden wagered 1,000 guineas to one that "seven" would not be thrown with a pair of dice ten successive times. The wager was accepted (though it was egregiously unfair), and strange to say, his opponent threw "seven" nine times running. At this point Mr. Ogden offered 470 guineas to be off the bet, but his opponent declined. He cast yet once more, and threw "nine," so that Mr. Ogden won his guineas. Here we have an instanse of a most remarkable series of throws, the like of which has never been recorded.

Carried for Good Luck.

Georgia Cayvan, who has been playing "The Wife" at the Lyceum all the season and who went to San Francisco the other night with Frohman's company, carries an odd sor tof fetich about with her which she believes in with all her might, and attributes "The Wife's" success to her having worn it every night of the long run. It is a voudoo charm given her in New Orleans when she was playing "May Blossom" there four years ago by an old mulatto who kept the rooms where she boarded. It is a tiny, red silk bag, filled with the chopped hair of a black dog, a pinch of salt, the dried eyes of a lizard and the nails of a wildcat, which combination is the most powerful charm known to voudooism, and will not only bring you luck if worn around the neck, but if placed under the door-sill of your enemy's house will cause him to waste away and pine to death.

All actors and actresses have some sort of fetich for luck. Bernhardt's belt of medals she wears whenever the costume will permit, and when it doesn't she wears it underneath and even sleeps in it. Napoleon III gave it to her, and he had it of Abdellah Bey.

Terry has a mysterious little bottle, sealed with a leaden seal. No one knows what it contains, but she carries it always in her pocket.

Mary Anderson wears a string of pearls around her neck most of the time, and when the costume necessitates its removal she wraps it about her wrist.

Mrs. Langtry's luck is a turquoise ring given her by the Prince of Wales, and Mrs. Potter's fetich comes from the same source, his crest of three feathers in diamonds, which he presented to her the night of her debut. Jane Hading, who is coming to New York in the autumn with Coquelin, wears a ring on her right thumb for luck, and all actresses avoid wearing lavender, because under such circumstances they would be sure to fail in their part.

Studies for Spare Moments.

It is plainly impossible to learn everything that deserves to be learned, and, on the other hand, to give up in despair and let all study go by the board is, of course, both foolish and wicked. The first thing is to select the three or four branches most congenial to one's disposition and capacity, and set one's self to master them thoroughly. The next thing is, as Emerson says, to "lop off decisively ones miscellaneous activities." Three or four subjects of study are better than one alone, because a devotion to one promotes narrowness of view and a wrong perspective. One of these subjects will be, naturally, the main subject—the man's business or profession. The others should be entirely distinct and different.

I know a man who is at the head of an important and elaborate railway enterprise in Boston, and whose whole time before dinner is engrossed by this business. But in the evenings he studies astronomy, and finds in this pursuit both refreshment and intellectual enlargement. Music is a favorite "second love" with many, and chemistry, geology, botany, history, sociology and a dozen other special branches of study are replete with attractions.

—Three best on records were established at the Cleveland meeting. On the last day Johnston started to reduce Billy Boyce's saddle record of 2.14¼, which he made at Buffalo twenty years ago, and finished the mile in 2.13. Arrow reduced the 5 year old pacing record he made at Detroit to 2.13¼, and Brown moved the 4 year old colt record of Palo Alto down to 2.18¼.

POPULAR MELODIES.

Composers of the Tunes that Please.

How many of the thousands upon thousands who daily whistle, hum or sing the catchy melodies known as the popular songs of the day pause to wonder who composed them? How many think of where, and under what circumstances they were written and how much money they put into the pockets of the authors?

It is safe to say very few. Yet there are many interesting facts connected with the birth and subsequent popularity of these songs. A new air is introduced, and for a time no one knows it. But the orchestras take it up, the bands play it in the streets and soon the small boy is whistling it on every thoroughfare.

Even the business man unconsciously hums it as he hurries to his office. Lastly the hand organ man tortures the public with its too often heard and worn-out strains.

Some of these melodies have made the fortunes of the composers, while many others of much greater merit have been sold for a trifle, and have afterwards brought the purchaser a handsome return upon his speculation. The musical ear of the public is exceedingly fickle, and when a new song is launched upon the ocean of public opinion, to sink or swim, its fate is but a matter of conjecture.

Some of the well-known songs which are now at the zenith of their popularity were composed in one of our State prisons and were published when the author regained his liberty.

SINGERS GENERALLY COMPOSERS.

Nearly all of the really successful song-writers are singers upon the stage, and it seems to be an indisputable fact that those who sing before the public acquire the faculty of catching the public ear and of producing melodies that take.

When a song is sold outright the composer receives any where from $5 to $25 for his work and relinquishes all claim to money received from its subsequent possible popularity. The more conservative of the writers, however, give their productions to a publisher and retain a royalty upon them, usually about ten per cent., and if the song scores a hit they reap large returns from its sale.

Of this latter class Frank Howard, who was a tenor singer with the minstrels of Thatcher, Primrose & West, is perhaps one of the most noteworthy examples. Howard composes both the music and the words of his songs, and may from a popular standpoint be placed at the head of the list of the song writers of the present day.

He has been writing for about six years, during which he has produced "Only a Pansy Blossom," "When the Robins Nest Again," "I'll Await My Love," "Sweet Heather Bell," and many others. It is estimated that he has cleared over $30,000 by the sale of his songs.

Another very popular composer is Banks Winter, who sang tenor in the same minstrel company with Howard. Winter made his reputation singing Howard's song of "I'll Await My Love." He then wrote "White Wings" and scored a success which is only too well known. It was this song which established his fame and fortune as a ballad writer. He subsequently wrote "Dear Robin I'll Be True," and "I'm Waiting My Love's Return," both of which had a successful run.

JORDAN'S CONTRIBUTION.

Thatcher, Primrose & West produced from their minstrels another composer in Julius Jordan. He wrote "The Melody Divine," "The Picture on the Wall," and his last and greatest success was "The Song That Reached my Heart," which is now familiar to nearly every one.

An exception to the rule is Paul Dresser, who is not a singer but a comedian. He has nevertheless written some very popular ballads, among which are "The Letter That Never Came," "Mother Told me So" and "The Convict and the Bird."

John F. Mitchell, while his songs are of a lower order, is probably the most prollfic of successful composers. He usually writes simple melodies which are decidedly popular. "Her Own Boy Jack," "The Exiles Lament," "The Scotch Brigade," "Have You Seen Yum Yum" and innumerable others are among his productions. Mitchell is a strong contrast to Frank Howard, for the reason that he usually sells his songs outright and is none the richer for his many compositions.

"White Wings" seems to have been remodeled from an old Irish reel, and "The Letter that Never Came" is similar to an old Scotch air. "The Song that Reached My Heart" is of course a re-arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home," but even this has been done before in England by Mitchel Watson when he wrote "That Was the Song For Me."

In some instances the airs are improved, but in others very much the reverse. Something entirely new in the way of ballads has yet to be produced, but after all, the public might refuse a novelty the popularity which it readily accords to these revisions, so to speak, of old melodies. "That "there is nothing new under the sun" seems at present to have become a musical truth.

Furnishing Compressed Air.

A company in Birmingham, England, are completing a large central plant for furnishing compressed air through mains to the owners of small engines. Trials already made are said to have shown that the cost to construct will be considerably less than the cost of steam made on the premises. Besides doing away with the dirt and dust from the coal, and the saving of room, the use of compressed air is said to furnish excellent means of ventilation. An excellent feature of the charter of this company is a clause compelling them to divide all profits aver 10 per cent. with the consumers.

—A half founded report is being circulated in Pittsburg stating that Frank Herdic and Andy Welch are anxious to lease Homewood Park for a term of years.

LIVING ON THEIR SHAPE.

How Two Harmless Dudes Were Taken In by a Southern Hotel Proprietor.

Two perfectly-dressed young men met recently on upper Fifth avenue. They greeted each other with that exaggerated assumption of ennui which dudes affect so much.

"Hello, old chappie," drawled one, making a vain attempt to slightly raise his eye-brows and retain in its place a single eye-glass at the same time. "Thought you were out of town."

"Just got back, dear boy," said the other, stroking with his gloved hand the merest suspicion of a moustasche.

"Been to the Branch?"

"No; I'm tired of the Branch. I took a run down to the Springs in Virginia. Beastly place, but awfully cheap, you know. Stayed a month and only paid $16.66 for hotel bills."

"Gad! that is reasonable. How'd you work it?"

"Didn't have to work it at all; the hotel people did that. First I went to the Rock Island Springs. Thought I'd stay a week at $2.50 a day. At the end of the first week the hotel proprietor told me he only charged young men two-thirds regular price. Said there were too many girls there for the men and he had to hold out attractions. I stayed there three days later, and then paid my bill and gave the hotel man a blowing up. Found he'd been cheating me!"

"How?"

"Why, I discovered that they were boarding young men at the White Sulphur Springs for nothing. Of course, the chappies had to be good dancers and know how to flirt. But I didn't mind the work so much. Dandy lot of girls there. Stayed there for three weeks. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I struck. I wanted the hotel man to pay me a salary. He wouldn't do it."

"He must have been beastly close, Cholly."

"He was, dear fel'."

Then the two young men turned into Delmonico's and drank two glasses of milk.

How Americans Invite Sunstroke.

Before Capt. Crockhart assumed command of the steamship Devonia he served many years as first officer on steamers plying through the Mediterranean and Suez canal to East India ports. On his last trip to New York he chatted with a reporter about the hot weather and the frequent records of prostrations and sunstrokes found in the newspapers here during the torrid summer months.

"It is astonishing," said he, "that a people so practical and scientific as the Americans should permit this evil to go so long unchecked, for the vast majority of sunstrokes are easily preventable by affording proper protection to the head. Almost every man I meet in New York has his hair trimmed closely with one of these diminutive lawn mowers in the hottest months, and wears the flimsiest sort of a hat, whether of straw or felt. That is a weak shield against the penetrating rays of your glaring, scorching sun. Women find a natural safeguard in their abundant hair, especially when they wear it coiled on the top of the head. Of course they are not as much exposed to the sun's rays as the men are, but even if they were the ratio of prostration would be much larger among the males with their thin head gear and closely cropped hair. Sunstroke is almost unknown among the natives of eastern countries. You may think that the coiled turban of an East Indian is a heavy and ungainly thing to wear above one's brain, but instinct and experience have taught him the advisability of giving ample protection to the head, no matter how coolly he may apparel the rest of his body. Then, too, the use of umbrellas is very general in countries near the equator. Europeans in the east realize the value of light but thick helmets. You in New York will learn after a while to wear the right kind of hat in summer. Then there will be few sunstrokes, except such as are produced by sheer negligence or alcoholic excess."

Social Tactics.

There is a thirteen-year-old boy in Cambridge who is a great "society man" and who is referred to by his friends on all points of etiquette. He was overheard one day giving some "pointers" to a boy about his age, but who had apparently none of his friend's aplomb. Boy No. 2, whom we will call Fred, was saying anxiously, "But I never know what to say to a girl at a party. What do you talk about, anyway?"

"Oh, that's easy enough," replied the society man. "First you say its a lovely night for a party; then you ask her if she doesn't think the rooms are a little warm."

"Yes?" interrogatively, from Fred.

"Well, then ask her if she's fond of waltzing; then—then—oh, say that the floor is very slippery."

"Well, what next?"

"Oh!"—evidently a little strained—"tell her you like her step; then"—sudden inspiration—"ask her if she doesn't want a glass of water; be a long time getting it and by the time you get back some other man 'ill be with her."

A Whale of Reddish Brown.

"Persons who think a whale is black," "will be disappointed if they go to see the monster now on exhibition in New York. The prevailing tint of this whale is the rich, tender, reddish brown of the smoked halibut, blotched all over with yellow and darker brown. Nevertheless, whales are really black. The outer coat of the skin, it is explained, peels off after the animal is killed."

—Nearly $28,000 was put into the pool-boxes in the four days at Cleveland.

—Mrs. George L. Lorillard, who has recently returned from Europe, will dispose of her entire racing stable and the yearlings by Sensation at an early day.

FASHION NOTES.

—Hercules and the open woven wool braids are used to trim flannel and serge bathing suits.

—China crepe neckerchiefs, fringed and embroidered, are the prevailing fancy for piazza wraps.

—Old-fashioned large embroidered white muslin collars are features of many of the dresses recently brought from abroad.

—The newest India silks are in cashmere designs, and next summer's costumes will doubtless, a majority of them, show these effects.

—The very finest stockings now imported are of silk, in white or pale colors, with the fronts of lace, or elaborately embroidered in colors.

—The ecru pongees this season show a decided suede shade. These are most effective when made up with skirts of black or brown silk or of lace.

—The English toque is also much worn in Paris. It has a round, ball shaped crown, and is very simply trimmed with velvet and a small bouquet of flowers.

—Ivy leaves are a very favorite trimming, especially the tiny, roundish ivy, which is called "Ruines de Rome," because it is said to grow nowhere but on the ruins of Rome.

—A pretty little sailor suit for a tiny girl was of serge. The skirt was in box plaits; blouse waist with wide sailor collar, and vest front trimmed with fancy braid. Full sleeves, gathered with cuffs, were trimmed with the same braid.

—As hinted above, hats are larger and more fanciful in shape than ever. Besides the Tosca and the Derby, we have now the Aureole, which, is put on very much at the back of the head, with its broad brim frames in the head with very good effect.

One is of black chip, trimmed with black velvet and feathers. Another, of golden bronze straw, is trimmed with hop blossoms, clover and dandelion flowers run to seed.

—Among the latest importations was a lovely dress for a little girl of bengaline in two colors. The body and princess back were of the dark color, the back of the skirt being in box plaits. The front was made of puffs and a deep flounce of light material. The vest was of the same goods, the front being in one continuous piece from the collar to the bottom of the skirt. The collar was made of shirred folds of the light colored goods. Ribbon bows with ends were set below the collar, at intervals down the front of the dress and also at the sides, where the shirred flounce met the back plaits. A V shaped scarf trimming passed over the shoulder and was fastened at the waistline at the front and at the back; the point at the back was finished with a large bow of ribbon or sash of surah. On the shoulders were epaulettes of the light material, with bows of ribbon at the points.

—The redingote dress is very useful and practical for a traveling dress, or for walking in the country, or on the beach. It is made in different ways, but generally falling in straight panels at the sides and front, and slit open behind to show a plaited under skirt. A pretty redingote of this style is of beige granite—a fancy woolen material—and brown and beige striped pekin. The front is finely plaited, and trimmed above the hem with a border of brown ribbed galloon, three bands of the same are placed on each side of this front part; the sides are quite plain; the back is slit open in the middle, and shows a plaited skirt of the pekin. The bodice is trimmed with strips of the ribbed galloon, and opens over a plastron of white plaited surah. Coat sleeve with facing trimmed with galloth. In other toilets the redingote style is combined with some few draperies, one result being very elegant and effective. Of this mixed style is a very pretty dress of fancy woolen crepe and peau-desole, both of a medium shade of heliotrope. Panels of the peau de soie fall straight over an underskirt of thin silk. The side panels are edged with a handsome pattern in embroidery. A tablier of the woolen crape is loosely plaited in front, and at the back there is a short drapery of the same. Close fitting bodice of peau de soie peaked in front. The back pieces and the left front piece are trimmed with embroidery, and a drapery of crape is crossed over the right side front from the shoulder to the waist. Coat sleeve with draped facing of crape.

—Simple costumes and extravagant hats, such is the verdict for this summer's fashions. Plain skirts and Quaker-like cloaks are associated with the most fanciful and *bizarre* of headgears.

We mentioned in our last the cloak Bonne Femme. It is useful, but just a little singular.

There are, happily, besides this, a number of other models—mantelets and jackets.

We have taken note of one which is simply exquisite; it is a tight fitting jacket of peau-desole, with a basque, rather long on each side, in the peplum style. This jacket derives peculiar elegance from its trimming. This consists of large ornaments of passementerie, with jet beads and handsome pendants. There are two in the back and two upon the fronts, which come down to the edge of the peplum points to which we have just referred. The sleeve, full at the shoulder, becomes gradually narrow, and is finished off with a handsome passementerie ornament.

Another very unique model is also well worthy of notice. It is a jacket made of thick net, lined throughout with surah. The net part is cut rather low, showing a shoulder piece of finely plaited surah. A lace border edges the net portion, and is continued into a quilling down the middle of the front to the waist, to terminate in ample waves over the skirt. The back is tight-fitting, and the basque is trimmed round the edge with a lace border, beaded with a strip of jet braid. The sleeve is full and gathered just above the elbow so as to form a puffing, and then gathered in again at the wrist and finished with lace.

This mantle is extremely effective with a colored silk dress.

HORSE NOTES.

—John E. Turner has been sick.

—T. Wood Martin, of Philadelphia, started the horses at Buffalo.

—Mike Welch, the well-known trainer, died at Chicago on July 20.

—Budd Doble shipped Oliver K. back to Chicago from Cleveland.

—Rody Patterson refused $5000 for his young pacer Bessemer, record 2.15.

—Clingstone worked a mile at Cleveland on Friday August 10th in 2 15¼, first half in 1.08¼.

—W. H. Forbes, Boston, Mass., has purchased in England and imported to this country several Engligh thorough bred mares.

—In America and Australia a two-mile race is just what its name implies—in England it means preliminary gallop and a mile race.

—Harry Morris, the amateur jockey, has entirely recovered from the accident received while riding Warrington in the steeplechase at Saratoga.

—T. J. Middagh, of Patterson, Pa., has taken his stable of trotters to Port Royal, where he will put them into training for the fall campaign.

—The breaking up of the Appleby & Johnson stable will release Hayward, and his services will probably be secured by Mr. Belmont for next season.

—A Gentlemen's Driving Club was organized at McKeesport, Pa., last week. It was decided to build a half-mile track before the close of the season.

—There were three gray horses in one of the races at Monmouth on Tuesday August 7th, a very rare sight, and two of them ran first and second.

—The ankle of one of Dry Monopole's front forelegs is very much swollen, and it is feared that his racing days are over. Fletch Taylor, another of Walter Gratz's cripples, may see the post again.

—Why Van Ness should make such a drive against a horse like Prince Wilkes no one can imagine. One might as well try to kill a steam engine by rapid work as do up the Prince, and the result was Rosaline felt her punishing brush.

—The prize of a handsome suit of horse clothing to the handsomest winner at the Cleveland meeting was awarded to George A. Singerly's ch. g. Prince Wilkes. E. A. Buck, David Bonner and J. H. Perkins were on the committee.

—J. L. Case says that Jay-Eye-See always had a foreleg under suspicion, and it has twice been blistered. He was started in his work too soon this season and went lame and had to be fired. The veterinary says that the leg with rest will grow strong and should stand campaign work next year.

—At the Cleveland meeting recently there were forty-nine heats trotted or paced in harness, and the average time was 2.19 1-7. This is the fastest on record for four days meeting. The 2.13 heat of Johnston under saddle, and the 2.05¼ of You Bet, with running mate, reduce the average to 2.18 13-17.

—The Detroit Driving Club has added to its programme for September 4 to 8 a breeders' premium, known as the Detroit Driving Club Roadster Stallion sweepstakes. The premium is $1000, to be awarded to the best stallion, with five of his get of any age, to be shown at will.

—Black Harry died at S. D. Townsend's farm, near Kembleville, Pa., on July 25. He and his mate Monitor were sold by W. C. France to Frank Bower, of Philadelphia, in 1871, and were for many years the fastest pair of horses in this section. He trotted Point Breeze track in 2.28.

—Elkwood has not broken down. The injury to his leg is similar to that which befel Emperor of Norfolk. There is nothing whatever the matter with the tendon proper, the trouble being entirely with the sheath or covering of the tendon. It is thought that the horse must have struck himself at some time or other. Elkwood will probably be given a rest until next spring.

—There is still considerable talk about the Dwyers buying or leasing another race track. The latest is that they recently made Mr. Shults, the trotting breeder, an offer of $1000 a day for the lease of his track at Parkville for an autumn meeting. The track is about two miles from Bay Ridge, and the Dwyers, it is said, offered to go as far as to offer to build a grandstand suitable for the occasion.

—"Lucky Baldwin has quite a string of racers in the spring, but what with accidents of one kind and another, and particularly the enforced retirement of the Emperor Norfolk, Miss Ford and Volante, the stable is by no means a formidable one just now. Of the stake animals, Los Angeles was relied on to capture a number of 3 yerr old Eastern events, but the day before the race for the Iroquois stakes here she picked up a nail, which kept her from starting for that stake. She is now all right again, and may be soon seen at the post. The purse animals, Estrella and Grizette, have run disappointingly here, and the stable is by no means strong in the 2 year old division. Even with all these drawbacks, the stable is to be credited with about $65,000.

—Garrison's riding of Raceland for the Palisade stakes on Saturday, the 4th of August, was reprehensible in the highest degree. He laid so far away that when he made his run he was well into the last furlong. Thus it was too late, as Badge was too fast a colt to be overtaken, and, with all Raceland's wonderful speed, he coule not catch him. There was a great deal of feeling on the grand stand, and we can hardly marvel at it. It is well known that Badge's party had great hopes and backed their colt, but it will take a great deal of convincing to make people believe that Garrison did not positively throw the race away by his waiting game. The race was the slowest run during the day, and is much below Raceland's real form.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 23, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Are you assessed? Thursday, Sep. 6, is the last day.

——An excursion train to Bellefonte next Tuesday evening.

——Union county will not have a full corn crop, for want of rain.

——Wes. Smith, of Lewistown, spent Sunday at his home in this place.

——Miss Teed, of Williamsport, is visiting her friend, Miss Annie Dinges.

——John Smith, of Punxsutawney, Pa. is spending a few weeks in this section

——Miss Herring, of Penn Hall, spent a few days here visiting at Dr. Emerick's.

——Another heavy rain set in on Monday night, which continued on Tuesday.

——Landlord Meyer expects to attend Mifflin county court next week as a witness.

——Judge Orvis will address the Democratic meeting in Foundry Hall, on Friday evening of this week.

——A daughter of Col. Wm. M'Farlane, of Harris twp., who had been quite ill of typhoid fever, is fast recovering.

——Huyett's saw mill has been started on Gephart's tract of oak, at the old camp meeting ground, north of Millheim.

——Send us news items of general interest from your locality, reader, but leave out any personal allusions calculated to offend.

——Dr. Orndorf has already moved from Pinegrove to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he will continue in the dental profession.

——Millheim, Spring Mills and Tusseyville have organized Cleveland and Thurman clubs; about time Centre Hall and vicinity do something.

——Centre Hall and vicinity will be represented at Bellefonte by a large Cleveland and Thurman club, which will be accompanied by the Centre Hall band.

——The Rock Hill Evangelical Sunday school will hold a festival at Linden Hall, Saturday, Sept. 1, during day and evening. Refreshments of all kinds will be served.

—The latest style is for young men to wear embroideried pants. With the other side, the style will remain the same—we have neither seen nor heard of any change.

——Go and hear Breckenridge, one of the ablest Democratic congressmen, who will speak on tariff reform, in the court house. Tuesday evening. Special trains will be run.

——Carpenters seem to be scarce in this section this summer, or all have work. A party wants to put up a store room at the station, but can't secure the carpenters to do the work.

——Theodore A. Walters. some years ago a clerk in Wolf's store at this place, was here on a visit last week. He married shortly after he left this place he tells us, and is living in Akron, O.

——The picnic committee, we are informed by a member, will not sink a well on the ground for this year's exhibition, but will conduct water to the woods in iron pipes connected with the Centre Hall water works.

——The valuable ore lands of Mr. Bernard Lauth, at Howard, this county, composing some 550 acres, on which are furnace, rolling mill, etc., are advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale on the 25th of August.

——D. C. and James A. Keller will run a boarding house on the picnic ground. J. O. Deininger also thinks of converting his large planing mill building, at the station, into a boarding house during the picnic.

——There are many loose stones on the road through town, which should be taken up before picnic. Any other trimming up in front of premises, that will add to the neatness of the same, should also receive attention before Sept. 18.

— The grading for the tramroad from Linden Hall to the Bearmeadows has been brought to a stop by an injunction served upon the lumber party on reaching the lands of Mr. Grove. The foreman alleges they had a verbal agreement with Mr. Grove for passing over his land. The case was argued in court.

——We predict that a large crowd will be at Bellefonte next Tuesday evening, to hear Breckenridge. Almost every Democrat in Centre Hall and Potter township, and many Republicans, Prohibitionists, will be there. Everybody has heard of, or read Breckenridge's speeches, and will not miss this opportunity of hearing him.

——The Bearmeadows lumber party have compromised their case for damages with Mr. Grove. When the men were about to enter Col. Wm. M'Farlane's land to grade for the tramway, instead of serving an injunction, the Colonel said, "Go ahead, and if you do any damage, I guess you'll pay." That shows the difference between a gentleman and public spirited citizen, and one of those who would stop any enterprise unless they can first squeeze a pile of money out of it.

— Mr. Dauberman informs the REPORTER, that the committee is at work getting the new exhibition and picnic ground in order, for the Central Penna. gathering. Many exhibits of machinery, stock, etc., will be placed here for the occasion. It will be a grand basket picnic, lasting three or four days, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, at least. Tents from the State arsenal will be put up and hired to such as desire to enjoy camping in the beautiful grove a few days.

——During the past week several communications without signature, and intended for publication were received and consigned to the waste basket. We positively refuse to give any attention to any communication, no matter of what value, unless the full name and address of the sender accompanies the same as an evidence of good faith. We must know where and of whom we get our news items, otherwise the printer and the public will be imposed upon and misrepresented. Always sign your full name to an article when you send it to a newspaper office for publication. Then it will be recognized at least.

DEMOCRATS ARE AWAKE!

A CLEVELAND AND THURMAN CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED AT CENTRE HALL.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS—A FULL ATTENDANCE DESIRED.—The Democracy of N. P. of Potter and Centre Hall boro are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in Foundry Hall, Centre Hall, on Friday evening, Aug. 24, for the purpose of organizing a C. & T. club. Every Democrat in the above districts should consider it his duty to be there, and assist in the preliminary work of the campaign. Judge Orvis will be present, without fail, to address the meeting and discuss the issues of the campaign. Every Democrat interested in Tariff Reform and the success of the Democratic ticket should be on hand. A full turn out is desired. The Centre Hall band will be present to enliven the occasion with music.

JOHN CONLEY,
Chair. N. P. Potter twp.
J. W. MCCORMICK,
Chair. Centre Hall Boro.

It is desired that every Democrat should be present as arrangements will be made at this meeting for the purpose of attending the Democratic Mass Meeting at Bellefonte next Tuesday evening. Democratic clubs of Millheim, Spring Mills, Tusseyville, expect to be there en masse, and each accompanied by a band, and Centre Hall and vicinity should keep up with the van. Excursion tickets will be sold at all stations along the line; will go over on evening train and return by special at 11 p. m. Fare from Centre Hall, 73 cts.

C. AND T. CLUB AT TUSSEYVILLE.

The Democracy of S. P. of Potter twp., will meet at Tusseyville for the purpose of organizing a C. and T. club on Friday evening next, Aug. 24. A full meeting is desired as important business will be considered. We are informed by the County Chairman, Aaron Williams, that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be present to address the meeting.

A LARGE TURNOUT FROM MILLHEIM AND VICINITY.

In reply to note sent to Millheim as to what the turn out from that section would be next Tuesday evening, we received the following from the Chairman:

MILLHEIM, PA., Aug. 22.

ED. REPORTER.—I received your letter this evening. The Millheim C. and T. club is going to Bellefonte next Tuesday evening, accompanied by the band. We expect about one hundred and fifty, or more, it may be two hundred or more. Everybody is full of Democratic blood. No defeat this fall.

Yours Respectfully,
SAMUEL WEISER, Jr.
Chairman.

TURN OUT.

Next Tuesday evening, August 28, W. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, will address the Democracy of Centre county in the court house, Bellefonte. Congressman Breckenridge is considered the ablest and most eloquent speaker at Washington to-day. His speeches have been copied and distributed over the country by thousands, and his reputation as an orator is national. He is a leader in his party, and his views and utterances upon issues of the day, and tariff reform, especially give the evidence of a keen observer, a logical reasoner and a great statesman. We would advise every citizen and voter to go and hear this man, no matter what your party affiliations may be, to vote intelligently and consistently you should hear a fair and manly discussion of the tariff issues and vote as you think will best protect your own and the country's interest.

Go and hear Breckenridge next Tuesday; an opportunity to hear a good speaker and great statesman.

A special train will return at 11.00 to Coburn. Excursion tickets will be sold at all stations between Bellefonte and Coburn.

The following letter was received by J. L. Spangler from W. C. Breckenridge:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, '88

My Dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in answering your letters before; but I could not see my way clear to accept your invitation, and yet I was asked here not to decline until it was certain that I could not go. I have been able to arrange my engagements as to accept your invitation for Tuesday evening, Aug. 28th, and if your people still desire me to do so, I will be there.

Yours truly,
WM. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE.

HON. F. KURTZ:

Dear Sir:—Please publish the letter of Hon. W. C. P Breckenridge, so that the people may know that he has positively agreed to come and adress the Democratic meeting to be held in Bellefonte, Tuesday evening Aug. 28th, as we desire that all who can may come and hear him. And I wish to say to the Democracy of the county that, while it was not my luck to be on the ticket at this time, I am pleased to know that I still have so many good friends in the county, and while I heartily thank them for their support, I trust they will all stand as firmly by the ticket as they stood by me.

Let every Democrat resolve to "let by gones be by gones," and turning his back upon the past and his face to the future, see to it that, when the clock shall have struck the hour of seven on the 6th of November next, we can count an old time majority for Cleveland and Thurman and the whole Democratic ticket.

AARON WILLIAMS,
Bellefonte Pa., Aug. 17 '88.

——The REPORTER at the low price of 20 cents, cash, from now to the close of the campaign.

TUSSEYVILLE.

John Albright, wife and children, of Philadelphia, visited Mr. Albright's sister, Mrs. Henry Stoner, last week.

Stewart Leitzell, of Washington, D. C. joined his wife here last Wednesday, and they will spend a short time visiting friends in this vicinity. Mrs. Leitzell was glad indeed to see her son and daughter-in-law, as she has been living alone since last October, when her daughter Blanche left for Lajara, Colo., where she is still living as the wife of James B Neff.

Miss Ida Colyer returned Saturday from Sweagle camp meeting.

Don't forget the picnic by the Union S. S. next Saturday, and festival by the band in the evening.

The Democracy propose meeting at Tusseyville and organizing a Democratic club next Friday evening. Let the Democrats of Potter and adjoining townships turn out and join the club, and get ready for the Cleveland and Tariff Reform campaign.

Miss Lizzie Wagner is visiting friends at Pleasant Gap this week.

J. B. Fortney and W. A. Wagner expect to go to the Williams Grove picnic next week, and will no doubt visit Gettysburg.

DEATH OF CAPT. MICHAEL RUNKLE.

Capt. Runkle died at his home in Bellefonte, on Tuesday last. The *News* says: The death of Captain Michael Runkle was the most general subject of conversation this morning, because it was so unexpected. The deceased had been apparently in his usual health and on Friday was able to be about among his friends as usual. He did, however, complain of feeling ill and the wounds he received in the service of his country gave him unusual pain. At 10 o'clock he began rapidly to sink and in a few minutes after that the final dissolution occurred.

Mr. Runkle was a soldier in the late war. He was captain of Company F, 56th regiment, P. V., and bore in his maimed body the marks of the courageous service which he performed. In the struggle he lost his right arm and doubtless his sudden death was caused by his wounds. He was born in Penns Valley, this county, on 15th of November, 1831, making his age 56 years, 9 months and 3 days.

DEATH OF SAMUEL KRUMBINE.

Samuel Krumbine died at Washington, D. C., on Thursday evening, 16th, of typhoid fever, after an illness of about two weeks. He was a son of Ezra Krumbine, of this place, and employed in the government printing office for the last two years, having been a graduate of the REPORTER office. Young Krumbine served in our employ some four years, and was a good boy, industrious and of commendable habits. While here he was an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and joined the association when he made Washington his home. He never associated with evil companions, and led a Christian life.

He contributed liberally from his wages to the support of the family here, and helped to secure their home. On learning of his sickness, his brother John and sister Amanda at once proceeded to Washington, to nurse him but the dread disease won its battle, and on Saturday morning last the brother and sister arrived here with the corpse of the beloved one. The funeral was held on Monday morning, services in the Lutheran church, conducted by Rev. King, of the Evangelical church. His age was 24 years.

ACCIDENTS.

A serious accident befell Mr. Close, who lives near Sprucetown, while at work in the Bearmeadows, on last Saturday, on the tramroad. Mr. Close and another man were engaged at felling a large tree, the one being at the lower and the other on the upper side with their axes. By some mishap the axe of Mr. Close's companion glanced and struck him in the leg immediately above the knee, causing a large gash. Mr. Close was taken to his home, his leg having been bandaged to arrest the bleeding, and Dr. Emerick, of this place was telephoned for and dressed the leg.

On Friday evening a brakeman, named Everts, from Shamokin, was severely injured by getting between two freight cars, while engaged in coupling them, near Coburn. He was not fatally injured.

LINDEN HALL.

Miss May Waring, of Tyrone, has returned home after a week's visti with Mr. and Mrs. D. Hess.

Miss Jennie Bitner, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday at P. H. Meyer's.

Messrs. Meck & Nagle received two car loads of railroad iron for their new road this week, and have commenced laying track. The road is all graded from here to beyond the Gap, and they will soon be ready for business. DUDE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Paradise Sunday School will picnic in the woods near Sober, on Saturday, Sept. 1. Nearly a dozen Sunday schools have been invited to participate. Mr. C. K. Sober will give an exhibition of his fancy shooting on this occasion. A flying horse will be on the ground, and a variety of other attractions will be added to the pleasures of the day. An invitation is extended to one and all to come and partake of the enjoyments of the day.

A GOOD SELECTION.

At a recent meeting of the Patrons, it was unanimously decided to secure the services of the Centre Hall cornet band to furnish music for the picnic to be held next month. A large number of bands in the county made propositions and from the assortment the Centre Hall band was selected, and will furnish the finest kind of music for the occasion. It was a good selection.

FESTIVAL.

The Pine Stump Sabbath school will hold a festival on evening of Sept. 8, in their school room. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. The Centre Hall band has been invited. Proceeds for the benefit of school. 2t

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

SPRING MILLS.

The Spring Mills band and a number of other citizens attended the Mountain picnic last Saturday.

Mr. B. B. Maginn, of Pittsburg, spent a few days last week with W. A. Krise and family.

Mr. Irwin Bloom, of Lock Haven, spent Friday and Saturday with his grandfather, Daniel Runkle.

The sale on Saturday held by Mrs. Wilson, was well attended and everything brought its value.

Augustus Kennelley went to Sugar Valley to attend camp meeting, and, of course, to see how the folks are.

John Coldren is lying very ill, caused by dropsy.

The Evangelical preacher was away to camp meeting, hence no services Sunday evening.

Stephen Soars, formerly railroad agent at this place, spent Sunday here, and of course some of the ladies were very happy.

The members of the Evangelical congregation are making rapid progress with their new church, and we hope that before many months pass by they will have it ready for services.

There will be a Sunday school picnic near the Synagogue church (Locust Grove) next Saturday.

BRIEF LOCALS.

——A band of gypsies camped in the Fort woods, over Sunday.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——The Katydids now have their concerts in full blast—open every night and free to all.

——Huckleberries are scarce in all sections of the valley; blackberries are an ordinary crop,

——We will let you have the REPORTER for the campaign, from this on for 15 cents, cash.

——Messrs. Dauberman and Whiteman are having fences put in front of their new houses.

——The story going last week that the missing Mrs. Royer had been found in a well, was unfounded.

——If you are back over a year on the REPORTER, you will have our thanks by sending us the needful.

——A large Sabbath School picnic will be held at Sober, by a number of schools in that vicinity on Saturday, Sept. 1.

——Sinking creek was never known to have been higher than on Wednesday from the rains day before.

——Mr. James Passmore and Mr. William Parker, both of Philipsburg, started to England on Monday to visit the place of their birth.

——There is talk of a switch being put near the cut above our station for loading lumber. There is also talk of a new house to be built near the station.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Reader, can't you get one or more names for the REPORTER, for the low price of 20 cents for the campaign? Please try.

——We predict that Centre Hall and Potter township will send about two hundred or more of her citizens to Bellefonte next Tuesday evening. Everybody is going.

——The rain that set in on Monday night meant business—and we guess with many folks from garret to cellar. It rained right along without cessation until Tuesday night, in good earnest.

——Judge Orvis informed the Ed. this morning that he would be at Centre Hall on Friday evening without fail to help organize the C. & T. club, and address the meeting. J. L. Spangler will accompany him, but will attend the meeting at Tusseyville the same evening.

——One of the causes of fever in Bellefonte is impure water from wells. From other towns come similar statements. Centre Hall people can not be thankful enough for having the purest water in the world and a comparative freedom from epidemics in consequence.

——Last month's issue of the American Agriculturist exposes the operations of the Bohemian oats swindlers in Fulton county, where they are practicing their game on unsuspecting farmers. These swindlers should be treated like the potato bug—with a good dose of Paris green.

——The committee having charge of the picnic, announces that they have arranged for a full supply of tents, so that all who desire can secure tents at the following rates: Wall tents, 10x12 feet—$2. Hospital tents, 12x14 feet—$3. Tents should, as much as possible, be engaged in advance. All tents will be put up by committee ready for tent holders on arrival on grounds.

——Professor G. G. Pond has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College, in place of Prof. Wm. H. Herrick, resigned, and will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the Fall term.

Professor Pond graduated at Amherst College in 1881, spent two years in Germany extending his chemical studies, and has been instructor in chemistry at Amherst ever since. He brings to his new position a high reputation for scholarship and ability, and a record of unusual success as a teacher.

——Don't fail to hear Judge Orvis' speech on next Friday evening on the subject of Tariff Reform. The judge is one of the ablest speakers in Central Pennsylvania, and his opinions on such subjects can be accepted as orthodox. If the subject of tariff and tariff reform as advocated by the Democracy is not clear and definite to your mind, hear Judge Orvis on Friday evening. Every voter, no matter of what party, who wants to hear a fair and frank discussion of the issues of the present campaign, should be there.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

-+- JULY OFFERING -+-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00					
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for			1.50	and	1.00
Cassimere Pants,	-	were	4.75	now	3.50
" "	-	"	2.75	"	1.75
" "	-	"	3.50	"	2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes,	-	"	90	"	60
" " "	-	"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "	-	"	2.00	"	1.50
Ladies Shoes,	-	"	2.50	"	2.00
" "	-	"	2.00	"	1.50
" "	-	"	1.50	"	1.25
" "	-	"	1.35	"	1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,		"	2.00	"	1.25
" " "		"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "		"	1.00	"	75
Black Silk Mitts,	-	"	50	"	25
Cold Silk Gloves,	-	"	60	"	40
French Satines,	-	"	40	"	35
" "	-	"	35	"	25
" "	-	"	25	"	20
" "	-	"	20	"	15
" "	-	"	15	"	12½
Victoria and India Linen,		"	25	"	20
" " "		"	20	"	15
" " "		"	15	"	10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.